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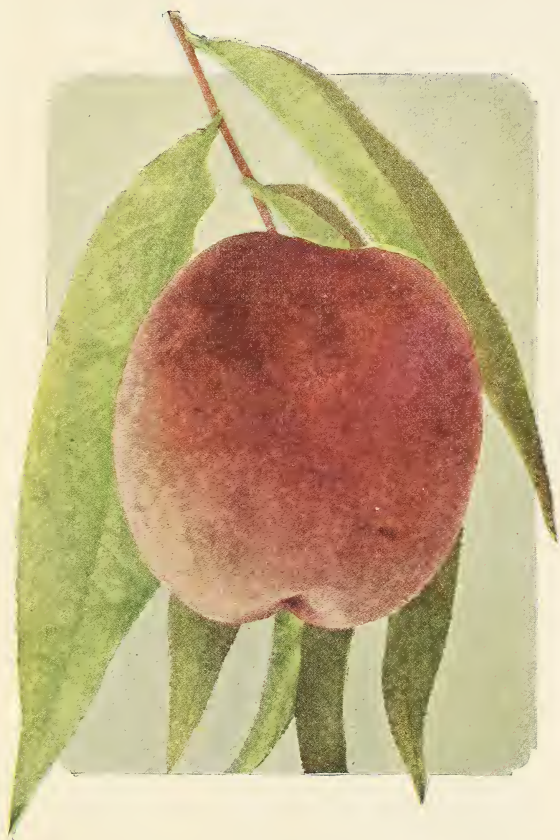
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INDEXED

Buntings'

Quality Trees and Plants



BUNTINGS' NURSERIES

Selbyville, Delaware

1927



Wealthy (see page 13)

Pennsylvania, Oct. 27, 1926.

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me one of your fall catalogs—as I am in the market for some plants and trees. I have some of your stock doing nicely on my place, at the present time, and quite a few of my friends have been pleased with your products—which I am always pleased to recommend to them.

Thanking you in advance for this and past favors, I beg to remain

Yours very truly,

Ralph G. Brown.



Black Tartarian Cherry
(see page 14)



OFFICE

OUR PERSONAL PAGE

*W*E believe those who have placed with us their orders for trees and plants during the past years that we have been engaged in this line of business have confidence in our organization, they know at all times that which we agree to do we abide by even tho at times it means a loss to us as far as dollars and cents are concerned, which isn't anything when one considers that life is too short to be governed by anything other than the *golden rule*. Therefore, when placing with us your orders, you may rest assured of getting a *square deal*. We are not of the type that never makes a mistake, however, always striving to avoid mistakes and ever ready to correct them when brought to our attention.

Your business is appreciated and we trust our service will merit continuance of same in the future.

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES

By Clayton A. Bunting



Evergreens and flowering shrubbery planted on your grounds add much to the value of your property. The above scene is a home of one of the members of our firm.

Planting and Pruning Directions

In presenting these instructions to our patrons, we earnestly request that they give the most careful attention to the details. We having fulfilled our part by furnishing first class stock in good condition, also giving necessary instructions how to plant and care for it, if any of our customers should lose a part of their stock, the fault cannot be on our side. We allude to this because years of experience have taught us that the public lose nursery stock because they neglect it. We guarantee to supply first class stock in good condition. **Anything that has to be cultivated in the earth can no more live without cultivation than can a human body live without nourishment.**

The Proper Season for transplanting nursery stock is during the months of late October, November and December in Autumn, and February, March and April in the Spring.

On Receipt of Trees. Store in a cool place protected from wind and sun; plant as soon as possible. When stock arrives frozen do not unpack; place same in a room without heat or frost until it thaws out. When trees are received several days or weeks in advance of the date you will be ready to plant, unpack and open the bundles, bed them out until you are ready to plant. When doing this dig a trench deep enough to admit all roots, and cover with mellow earth, extending well up the bodies of the trees. Select spot where no water stands.

Fruit Department

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with tree planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of "The Fruit Garden," or some other treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

The Preparation of the Soil. For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the sub-soil plow after the common one

at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands manuring will be unnecessary, but on lands exhausted by cropping fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover or well decomposed manure or compost. To insure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn, or potatoes.

The Preparation of the Trees. In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors made than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form, and condition of the tree, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees. These, as sent from the nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds at their base, and where branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids. Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and the best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no **side branches** should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterward be perfected.

Planting. Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of the water is seldom necessary, except in dry weather, early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting **too deep**; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

Always remove the straw and moss from the package before planting. **Never put manure so as to come in contact with the roots of any plant or tree.** Use only good soil on and around the roots.

The foregoing has been prepared with the greatest care, and with a special desire to aid our customers in the growth and care of their stock.

Staking. If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

Mulching. When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground

and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

After-Culture. Grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their natural growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them.

Ornamental Department

HOW TO PLANT

Preparation of Roots. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers.

Preparation of the Top. This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back about one-half distance to trunk of tree.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all Deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arborvitae and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking and after-culture, same as for fruit trees (see Hints in Fruit Department).

PRUNING

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect of rendering trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids, and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shapes we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore, should be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care, to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees and shrubs.

PRUNING SHRUBS

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty, to say the least.

Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias, and Mock Orange flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence the shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring but in June after they have finished flowering. Then the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood which is to flower the following season.

Spireas, Lilacs, Altheas and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter or early spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The Hydrangea, Paniculata Grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned early in spring.



Block of one year California Privet which is good stock. Our two year privet is much heavier. We grow Privet by the millions and know how to do it.

PRUNING EVERGREENS

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This should be done in April, just before the trees start to grow.

Roses

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, ETC.

When to Plant. If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer fall planting for all hardy kinds. Dormant plants set out in the spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and **firmly pressed in with the foot**, taking care not to bruise the roots.

Pruning. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant, and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in autumn.

Protection. All Roses would be better with a light covering. This may be done by hilling up with earth, or better, by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, **oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient.**

Insects. If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled.

The vapor of tobacco is very effective in destroying insects. It is customary to strew the ground under the plants with tobacco stems, which being moistened by the syringing creates a vapor which is destructive to insect life.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over, and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects such as the saw fly, larvae, and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing, vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

For the rose bug, hand picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

Mildew. This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur or soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water so that the substance applied will adhere.



Strawberry Culture

The strawberry will thrive in a great variety of soils and locations. Any land that will grow good corn or general farm and truck crops, will grow strawberries, if properly drained. Strawberries are not a success in waterlogged land. Springy land well drained is a good type of soil. IT MUST BE WELL DRAINED; we do not either recommend planting strawberries on EXTREMELY high land unless in a section where there is ample rainfall for vegetation, and soil is very fertile. If this be the conditions they will prove a great success on extremely high sandy land. If you have grown strawberries on your land before, there is no one a better judge than yourself about where they should be planted. Strawberries will do exceedingly well following truck crops, such as Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Cabbage, etc., or on land that has been spread with barn-yard manure. When possible the year before plants are set, plant a crop of cow peas in the land, they make real strawberry plant food, and we have never failed to have success with strawberries, preceded by a good crop of peas.

Preparing Land. The land should be plowed deep, if possible, as this gives the water chance to go down quick when wet, and causes moisture to rise in times of drought. Lay off the rows after you have thoroughly pulverized or made smooth by use of some

machinery either $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet apart, set the plants in rows, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row, rows 4 feet apart, set plants 1 foot apart in the row; either method is practical for field culture. See table page 10 in this catalog for the number of plants required to set an acre at given distances. After plants are set cultivate frequently, about every 10 days; keep all grass and weeds from the plants by use of a hoe, while in its infancy stage.

Time to Set Strawberry Plants. In the south plants should be set in January, February and March, in the Middle States, March and April, in the Northern States, APRIL. Plants always for the best results should be planted just as early as you can get the land ready. We have greater success with them by planting during the month of February, than the month of April, but here in Delaware it is not always possible to have the land ready by February owing to freezing weather; however, this is our month for planting whenever possible, which usually is. **MANY OF OUR CUSTOMERS** wait until they have their land ready to set the plants before placing their order with us, or giving us instructions to ship, in case the order has been placed before; **THIS IS A MISTAKE.** Be sure to have your plants on hand when you are ready to set them. If impossible to set the plants as soon as received immediately remove them from the crates, open the bundles of plants and bed them in a V-shaped trench, in soft moist soil, preferably in shade of some kind; when bedding do not cover the buds. Use plenty of water as soon as bedded; if cared for in this way they will keep in fine condition for two or three weeks. When bedding press the soil firmly to the roots. Mulch with straw after bedded. Use only small amount of straw.

Spring is the proper time for planting in the northern states. (While a good many plants are set in the fall, and with a reasonable amount of success, still the time for growing is not sufficiently long to allow the plants to produce a crop of berries the first year, and the extra expense of cultivation and care does not pay for the outlay.) Set your plants just as early in the spring as possible in April for the Northern States, and earlier if possible in southern. Avoid planting on a dry, windy day. When the plants are being set great care should be taken that the roots are not exposed. Keep the roots in a pail of water, if they are somewhat dry, and in planting see that the moist soil comes in contact with the roots.

Fertilizer. Barn-yard manure spread on the land before plowing is very good; if this can be done we prefer it above all other manures. When using commercial fertilizer at the roots one should be careful that it is put down in bottom of furrow, and mixed well with the soil before making up the rows. We have great success with 5 per cent ammonia, and 8 per cent Phosphoric acid or in other words a 5-8-0 used in the row, mixed with the soil well, before making up the bed to set the plants. When using a commercial fertilizer, 5-8-0 apply about 10 lbs. to every 100 yards of row. The plants should be set with a trowel or flat dibble; do not leave the crown of the plants either above or below the surface of the ground. Young plants set in the spring will bloom quite full; these blooms should be cut off to make the plants stronger in growth, which will mean more new plants and a heavier crop of fruit the next fruiting season. We use a 5-8-5 Fertilizer for top dressing strawberries in the spring.

Mulching. As soon as the ground is frozen so as to hold up a team and wagon it is best to mulch. This is not absolutely necessary, but it is a great advantage where straw or anything that can be used for mulch can be had, as it protects them from being hurt by hard freezing. In the spring rake between the rows, and it will help to retain moisture and keep the berries clean.

We use damp moss when packing all kinds of nursery stock; this insures good, live plants when they reach our customers.

Pruning Roots

Before setting plants it is best to prune the roots back about one-fourth. Cutting off the ends of the roots causes them to callous, and they will send out numerous feeders and will make a

much stronger root system than could be made if the roots were not pruned. Shortening the roots makes it easier to set the plants. In doing this pruning you simply take a pair of shears or a sharp knife and cut about 1 inch off the lower end of the roots. A full bunch of twenty-five plants may be pruned at one cutting.

Valuable Information

Distances of planting different kind of fruit trees, etc., square method:	
Peach trees.....	20 feet apart each way.
Standard Apple.....	35 feet apart each way.
Cherry, sour.....	18 feet apart each way.
Cherry, sweet.....	20 feet apart each way.
Standard Pear.....	20 feet apart each way.
Plum.....	20 feet apart each way.
Grape vines, rows 8 feet apart.....	8 feet apart in row.
Currants and Gooseberries, rows 4 feet apart.....	4 feet apart in row.
Blackberries, rows 6 feet apart.....	6 feet apart in row.
Raspberries and Dewberries, rows 4 feet apart.....	5 feet apart in row.
Strawberries, field culture, rows 4 feet apart.....	1 foot apart in row.
Strawberries, garden culture, rows 2 feet apart.....	1 foot apart in row.
Asparagus, in field, rows 5 feet apart.....	2 feet apart in row.
Asparagus, in beds, rows 1½ feet apart.....	1 foot apart in row.

Number of Trees or Plants Required to Set an Acre at Various Distances

Trees planted 35 feet apart each way, requires	35 trees to acre.
Trees planted 30 feet apart each way, requires	49 trees to acre.
Trees planted 25 feet apart each way, requires	69 trees to acre.
Trees planted 20 feet apart each way, requires	109 trees to acre.
Trees planted 18 feet apart each way, requires	135 trees to acre.
Trees planted 16 feet apart each way, requires	170 trees to acre.
Trees planted 14 feet apart each way, requires	222 trees to acre.
Trees planted 12 feet apart each way, requires	302 trees to acre.
Trees planted 10 feet apart each way, requires	435 trees to acre.
Trees planted 8 feet apart each way, requires	680 trees to acre.
Trees planted 6 feet apart each way, requires	1,210 trees to acre.
Trees planted 4 feet apart each way, requires	2,722 trees to acre.

Number of Plants Required to Set an Acre at Various Distances

1 by 1 foot, 43,560	4 by 1 foot, 10,500	6 by 1 foot, 7,260
2 by 2 feet, 10,890	4 by 1½ feet, 7,260	6 by 2 feet, 3,630
3 by 1 foot, 14,520	4 by 2 feet, 5,445	7 by 1 foot, 6,122
3 by 1½ feet, 9,680	5 by 1 foot, 8,712	7 by 2 feet, 3,061
3 by 2 feet, 7,260	5 by 2 feet, 4,356	

Rules for Other Distances

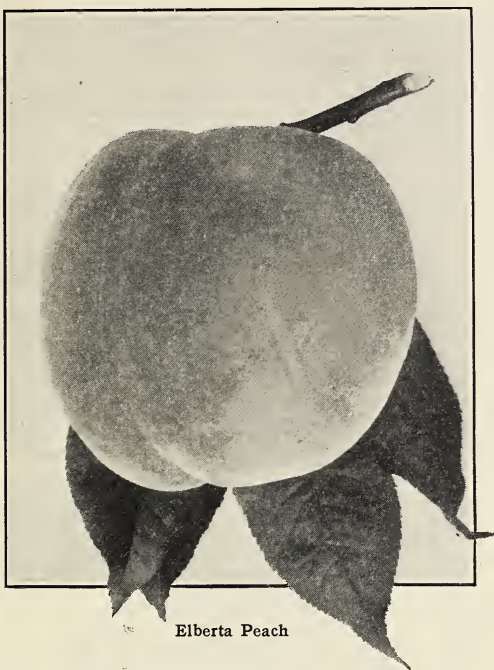
Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants or trees to an acre.

Peach Trees

We are offering only a limited number of varieties, ones that you can depend on giving you a good crop of fruit. We do not think it worth while to propagate a large number of varieties, when a few of the best varieties will make more money for our customers. The peach crop is quite sure if you give your trees proper attention. To succeed in growing fruit, first of all plant good trees, give them correct pruning, frequent spraying, proper cultivation, good fertilizing, careful picking and attractive packing; by so doing your orchard will give you profit year after year. Our peach trees are budded with buds cut from our bearing orchards; we know they are true-to-name. For spraying instructions, consult your County Agent or Experiment station in your State.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1½-2 feet.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$120.00
2 -3 feet.....	.30	2.50	20.00	150.00
3 -4 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
4 -5 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
5 -6 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00	300.00

One to four trees or plants of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the ten rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate; 250 or more at the 1000 rate.



Elberta Peach

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Ripens here the first to fifteenth of August. Fruit is large, white with red cheek; flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower and very productive. One of the very best market sorts. Freestone.

BERKS FAVORITE. A new peach, taking very fast with commercial fruit growers. Ripens September 15th to 20th, size large, skin white with red cheek, flesh white, a good cropper and unexcelled shipper.

BIL YEU. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

BRACKETT. Follows Elberta in ripening. Size, large to very large. Orange yellow skin tinted with carmine. Flesh is deep yellow. Very highly flavored. A very good one for planting for home use and extensively planted in commercial orchards. Freestone.

CARMAN. A very hardy peach, ripening here about the middle of July; skin pale yellow, with blush on sunny side; flesh white, tender, sweet and melting. Ships well. The best early market peach.

CHAMPION. A western peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable and good-selling market Peach. July 20th.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Freestone. Large, oblong, yellow with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich, excellent flavor.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Ripens after Elberta. Freestone. High quality and very large size; flesh deep yellow; skin yellow with a broad dark red cheek.

EARLY ELBERTA. Exactly the same in both foliage and fruit as the old reliable Elberta. Ripens a week before this well-known variety.

ELBERTA. Mid-season. A valuable large peach, of good quality; fruit large, yellow with red cheek; juicy and extremely high flavored; flesh yellow; freestone. The leading market variety. Ripens here about the middle of August.

FOSTER. Large, roundish; color bright yellow shaded with red; flesh yellow. Juicy, tender, and much like Early Crawford. Ripens about the same time. Freestone.

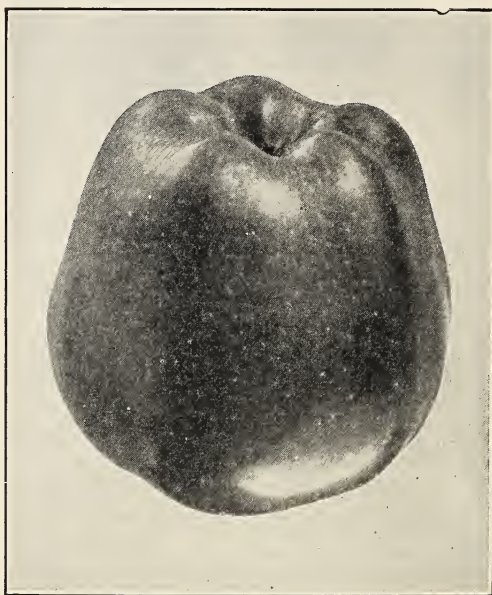
FOX SEEDLING. Freestone. Ripens about September 15th. Fruit is very large and of good quality and flavor. Carries long distances, a good market sort. Largely planted.

FRANCES. Ripens about August 25 to September 1. Skin yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow. A very desirable variety to follow Elberta. Generally known as half-sister to Elberta. Freestone.

GLOBE. Freestone. Skin golden yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow. Fruit very large and handsome. Believe this is the largest Peach we have ever seen. Midseason.

GREENSBORO. Ripens here from June 25th to July 10th. Large in size; white in color with a red cheek. Flesh rich and melting; very juicy; tree a strong grower.

- HILEY.** Ripens about a week before the Belle of Georgia, also a seedling of the Belle. Tree very hardy; a large creamy white peach with rich blush on sunny side; a long keeper and good shipper. Freestone.
- IRON MOUNTAIN.** Ripens September 1st. Freestone. Fruit is of large size, color white.
- J. H. HALE.** One of the best sorts for market or garden. Fruit is very large, round, quality excellent. Skin yellow finely colored, flesh yellow, sweet and melting. Ripens just before the Elberta. A very good one.
- KALAMAZOO.** Large yellow. Good quality, productive and profitable. Early September.
- KRUMMEL.** Freestone. Season of ripening in Delaware about September 10th to 20th. Fruit is quite large, fine flavor, skin yellow, splashed with red. Fine for canning or preserving, largely planted by the commercial growers as with the garden planters.
- ROBERTA.** Yellow; freestone; ripens about 10 days after Elberta, which variety it resembles very closely. A new variety which fruit growers are much enthused about and are planting extensively. Ripens at a time when peaches always bring good money.
- ROCHESTER.** Has the habits and characteristics of the Crawford, but fully two weeks earlier. Yellow, freestone, good size, very sweet and fine flavor. Requires only half the usual amount of sugar for canning. Ripens about the middle of July.
- STUMP.** A showy, white fleshed peach with a bright red cheek. Very large, juicy, sweet and good. Is freestone and ripens near the end of September.
- WHITE HEATH CLING.** Ripens about September 10th to 15th. This is an old variety of cling peach and has never been excelled by any other of its class. Fruit extra large and roundish; flesh white and exceedingly juicy. It is a favorite with all housewives for canning purposes.



Delicious Apple

Apple Trees

Growing good Apple Trees is one of our specialties. Our list of varieties is confined to the best ones only. Most varieties of Apples on our list do well in all sections of the country where Apples are grown. For spraying instructions consult your County Agent or Experiment Station in your state.

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 yr. 1-2 feet.....	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00	\$150.00
1 yr. 2-3 feet.....	.35	3.00	25.00	200.00
1 yr. 3-4 feet.....	.40	3.50	30.00	250.00
2 yr. 4-5 feet.....	.50	4.00	35.00	300.00
2 yr. 5-6 feet.....	.60	5.00	40.00	350.00

One to four trees or plants of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the ten rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate; 250 or more at the 1000 rate.

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, SELBYVILLE, DEL.

- BALDWIN.** Large, roundish, skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; very vigorous and productive. The best all-around winter apple for New England and Northern States. Splendid keeper. December to March.
- CORTLAND.** This is a promising new variety originated at the Horticultural Experimental Farms, Geneva, N. Y. The fruit is medium to large in size, of a bright red color. Flesh is pure white. Very good flavor and in our estimation one of the leading winter Apples, already being extensively planted by commercial orchardists. We have about 10,000 excellent trees ready for shipment at this time. Many New York State growers claim this variety will eventually take the place of McIntosh.
- CRIMSON BEAUTY.** Tree strong grower. Fruit ripens early before Transparent. Medium size, skin waxy-green with pale blush.
- DELICIOUS.** Winter apple. Keeps well, color red and yellow, fine grained; and quite juicy, flavor slightly acid, but very good. A good apple for either home use or market.
- DUTCHESS.** Very hardy grower, fruit medium size, red striped, bright red shaded with crimson. A very good early apple.
- GANO.** Good size, deep red with tender yellow flesh. A good keeper and shipper. Tree a strong grower and bears well. Fruit has a peculiar cone shape. Season February to May.
- GRIMES GOLDEN.** Very large, skin golden yellow; flesh tender and crisp. A very good fall apple. September to January. Grown in all sections of the country.
- HENRY CLAY.** Comes into bearing two or three days ahead of the Transparent. Very prolific, of large size, color green with slight blush. Fast becoming popular with the commercial growers; some claim it pays better than Transparent.
- HYSLOP.** (Crab Apple). Large, handsome, crimson, splashed with dark red. Very prolific. September.
- JONATHAN.** Most beautiful of all apples. Season November to April. Fruit medium to large, roundish, yellow nearly covered with red, fine grained, tender and finely flavored.
- KING DAVID.** Early winter. A heavy annual bearer of medium size, dark red apples.
- McINTOSH.** Medium size, nearly covered with a bright red; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, sub-acid. October to February.
- MAIDEN BLUSH.** One of the most beautiful; pale lemon with crimson cheek; flesh white, tender and crisp. October.
- MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.** Very closely resembles Paragon, but there is a difference. It is generally known by those who have watched them very closely that the Paragon is the better one of the two. They are both good varieties to plant commercially or for home use.
- NORTHERN SPY.** Large, bright, light red and yellow. Flesh juicy, rich, crisp, tender, aromatic, of good flavor. Tree strong grower. November to March.
- PARAGON.** Winter. A round apple, of extra-large size; skin smooth, yellowish, covered with deep red, the general effect being dark red; flesh tender, tinged with yellow, crisp, sub-acid aromatic, of excellent quality in every way. Tree is vigorous and healthy and yields big crops every year.
- RED ASTRACHAN.** Large, nearly covered with deep crimson, juicy, rich, acid, beautiful. Tree a vigorous grower. A good bearer. August.
- ROME BEAUTY.** Large; roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy, good quality.
- SMOKEHOUSE.** Fruit medium to large, uniform size and shape. Color yellow or greenish mottled with rather dark red. October to March.
- STAYMEN'S WINESAP.** November to April, but keeps well in May. A profitable sort to grow for market, and the best for home use. Large in size, fine appearance, good flavor, juicy and crisp, color red. A great success.
- TOLMAN'S SWEET.** A splendid winter sweet apple. Color yellow, good cooking apple, bears when young.
- WEALTHY.** Fall. Almost solid red. Flesh white, tender, crisp, juicy, fine grained. A good keeper.
- WINTER BANANA.** Size large, golden yellow with bright crimson red; beautifully shaped. Flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, rich, aromatic flavor. Season, November to January.
- WILLIAMS EARLY RED.** Among the earliest to ripen and the largest of all early apples, a better name for it is "Big Red Apple." Flesh is white, and slightly tart, like Transparent, bears heavily on young trees.
- WINESAP.** Medium to large size. Red color; flesh yellow; firm, crisp, with rich flavor; quality very good. November to May.
- YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Fruit medium to large, with a brilliant waxy skin; flesh is tender, crisp and juicy, color yellow.
- YORK IMPERIAL.** A very good one, trees come into bearing early, and bear a good crop each year. Skin bright yellow covered with bright red and striped, very large. Suitable to any part of the country.



Block of Peach Trees photographed September, 1926. Trees of this type can't help pleasing those who plant them. Every care possible is absorbed in growing, digging and packing any nursery stock shipped out by us.

Cherry Trees

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 yr. 3-4 feet.....	\$.70	\$6.00	\$40.00	\$300.00
2 yr. 4-5 feet.....	.90	8.00	50.00	400.00
2 yr. 5-6 feet.....	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00

5 to 30 of one variety at the ten rate; 30 to 250 of one variety at the 100 rate; 250 or more at the 1000 rate.

SWEET CHERRIES

BLACK TARTARIAN. Black, very large, rich and sweet. Productive. Ripens last of June.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Yellow with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious, very fine, large, roundish, depresses at stem; productive, early.

NAPOLEON. Yellow, tinged with red. Good shipper.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU. Flesh tender, juicy, good flavor. Mahogany color.

YELLOW SPANISH. Ripens early in June. Fruit large, color yellow. Tree vigorous grower.

SOUR CHERRIES

BALDWIN. Ripens in June. Large, round, slightly sub-acid, sweetest and richest of all the Morello type.

DYEHOUSE. A sure bearer, largely planted for early market and home use; ripening a week before Early Richmond, which it resembles very much. Bears heavy crops on very young trees. Have seen 3-year-old trees in the nursery row loaded with fruit.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Large size. Color dark red, quality very good. Late.

MAY DUKE. Large, red, juicy, rich. Ripens in June. Not so sour as some, very pleasant to sensitive teeth.

MONTMORENCY. Medium to large. Dark red, juicy, good flavor. Late.

Apricot Trees

	Each	10
4-5 feet.....	\$1.25	\$10.00

ALEXANDER. Large size, orange skin and flesh. The best apricot. July.

The varieties of Pear, Plum, Cherry and Quince Trees we offer are selected. They are the best by test. You will be pleased with the fruit they produce.

Plum Trees

	Each	10	100	1000
3-4 feet.....	\$.70	\$6.00	\$40.00	\$300.00
4-5 feet.....	.90	8.00	50.00	400.00
5-6 feet.....	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00

ABUNDANCE. Fruit very large and showy; flesh light yellow, exceedingly juicy, tender and sweet. A good market variety.

BURBANK. Fruit very large; dark violet red; flesh juicy and pleasant. Ripens middle of August. Productive.

GREEN GAGE. Skin pale green. Excellent. An old standard variety.

GERMAN PRUNE. Dark purple or blue, juicy, rich, of best quality. September.

RED JUNE. Ripens first of August, fruit large, flesh light lemon yellow, half cling; slightly sub-acid and of good quality. Very productive.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. Medium size fruit, produced in thick clusters or groups. Tree a strong grower, and very productive of dark purple colored plums. October.

SATSUMA. Very productive, bearing regularly. Fruit large, red, fleshy and of excellent quality and flavor.



Bartlett Pear

Pear Trees

	Each	10	100	1000
3-4 feet.	\$.70	\$6.00	\$40.00	\$300.00
4-5 feet. ....	.90	8.00	50.00	400.00
5-6 feet.	1.00	9.00	70.00	600.00

BARTLETT. Season last of August to September 15th. Good strong grower, flesh is white, fine grained, luscious, large and buttery, has a rich melting flavor and very sweet.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Summer. Fruit large, lemon color, spotted with brown dots; flesh fine, rich and sweet. A very good one.

DUTCHESS. Strong grower, productive, not subject to blight. Fruit large, light green patched with russet, melting, juicy, sweet and good. October and November.

BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, SELBYVILLE, DEL.

KIEFFER. One of the most prolific pears. It is an abundant and regular bearer. Good shipper. Fruit large, color yellow with red cheek. Will produce ten bushels of pears to the tree when ten years old, begins fruiting successfully when three years old. Season October.

LE CONTE. Robust tree; luxuriant foliage; fruit large attractive. Season July and August.

LAWRENCE. Medium, yellow with brown spots, melting, pleasant, aromatic. November and December.

SECKEL. Medium size, skin rich, yellowish brown with deep brownish red cheek when fully ripe; flesh very fine grained, sweet, exceedingly juicy, melting, buttery. One of the richest and highest flavored pears known. Summer.

Quince Trees

	Each	10
2 yr., 4-5 feet.	\$1.00	\$9.00

CHAMPION. Tree strong grower; produces a good crop every year. Fruit is large and of good quality. Cooks as tender as an apple. October.

BOURGEAT. Large, golden yellow, fine quality, tree healthy, a good one.

ORANGE. Good size. Heavy bearer. Flesh orange yellow.

Mulberries

2 yr. 5-6 feet.	\$1.00 each
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RUSSIAN. Tree is a splendid grower, soon attains good size, fruits very heavy regularly, a good crop of the most delicious mulberries. Trees bear when quite young. beginning second year in the nursery row.



The above illustration shows a block consisting of several thousand Standard Privet. Note straight stems and oval heads. This is wonderful stock to plant on your grounds and no planting should be without some of them. They resemble very much the expensive bay tree formerly imported from Europe and make a striking and pleasing appearance wherever planted. Thrive very well when planted in tubs and many of them are used on steps at entrances of homes not only in the country and suburban districts but in crowded cities as well.



Strawberries

The growing of good strawberry plants is one of our specialties of which we have to offer our customers this spring about fifty acres of new land grown plants, all on our own soil and grown under the personal supervision of G. E. Bunting, who has spent a whole life's work on strawberries. Naturally this long experience means much to our customers, because as strawberry specialists we know the varieties at sight, and keep our plants true to name. Growing plants in new land enables us to keep them decidedly free from insects and diseases. Our long experience in handling strawberry plants for shipment places us in a position to say we know how to care for the plants from the time they are dug until they are delivered to the express office, which is a long step toward plants reaching our customers in good condition. Strawberry plants are more of a perishable commodity than much of the other nursery stock which we grow and for this reason we have a separate packing house with a number of helpers who give their full time to this end of the business.

We solicit your strawberry plant orders again this season and assure you we will try to please you in both quality of stock and service.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

Writing descriptions is the nurseryman's hardest task, as there are so many varieties that produce wonderfully in some sections of the country, while in other sections they are not so good, thus it is important that one should be familiar with the variety before planting extensively of it. We have discarded several varieties of strawberry plants, and are recommending varieties which seem to be successful over a large part of the country. When writing descriptions of strawberry plants we always make same as short as possible, and to the point. When possible we always advise where each variety is best adapted to the soils and climate in many sections of the country.



The above illustration shows a partial view of one of our strawberry fields, with packing house in background. This house is used for packing strawberry and asparagus plants exclusively.

We have one other packing house which is 100 ft. in width by 220 ft. in length, with private railroad siding, where all our fruit trees, shrubbery, evergreens and other stock excepting strawberry plants and asparagus roots, are handled.

We are equipped to handle your orders in the most satisfactory manner.

AROMA. (Perfect). Late. One of the best late varieties. Plants are large, very vigorous and healthy; fruit is large to very large, roundish of a bright glossy red, of excellent quality and one of the most productive late varieties. Can always be depended on, bearing a large crop of first class fruit. Planted in all sections of the country; most extensively planted in the Middle West and tropical sections of the country.

BIG LATE. (Perfect). Late. Vigorous grower, very productive. Fine quality. Berries very large, rich in color and a handsome bright green cap increases the beauty and selling price of the berries, which are very, very firm and will carry to market in excellent condition. Produces great quantities of berries which average large in size throughout the growing season. Extensively planted in a commercial way.

BIG JOE. (Perfect). Late. Ripens with Chesapeake, about three days before Gandy. Fruit is firm and of large size, has a good flavor, no green tips, wonderfully productive; plants are strong growers, thrives on any soil that will produce strawberries. We consider this variety equal to Chesapeake as a money maker, and in many instances better owing to its thriving in so great a variety of soils. If you are not growing Joe, plant heavily of them this spring. You will not be disappointed with the results.

BARKLEY. Same as New York.

BRANDYWINE. (Perfect). Medium late. Fruit extra large and very firm, has unequalled shipping qualities, a very heavy cropper, it is a standard variety the country over. More extensively planted in the tropical climates, bears a heavy crop of No. 1 fruit anywhere strawberries will grow. You would like Brandywine.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. The earliest variety on our list, plants healthy with a light green, waxy upright foliage. Berries beautiful, rich red, of large size, which ripen perfect all over with no green ends. A very good variety to plant for table use and local markets. No garden should be without them.

CHESAPEAKE. (Perfect). Late. Ripens a little earlier than Gandy. Has a beautiful appearance, extra large, even in shape and uniform in size. Plants are healthy, dark green in color, rich and vigorous, no rust, no disease; in fact, no weakness of any kind. This is a very good late variety, also, very well known and extensively planted wherever strawberries are grown. This is one of the varieties that we can always recommend to be good. It requires lots of plants to take care of the orders we receive for Chesapeake, having grown it for several years and have never yet had enough plants to fill all of our orders. It is extensively planted by many of the largest growers as well as for table use.

CORSICAN. Same as New York.

DR. BURRILL. Very similar to Senator Dunlap. Excellent for canning and very delicious for table use. The blossoms are perfect and its long blooming season makes it good for planting with imperfect flowering sorts.

DORNAN. Same as New York.

GIBSON. (Perfect). Exactly the same as Parson's Beauty. We can see no difference in growth of plants or fruit.

GANDY. (Imperfect). This is an excellent late variety of strawberries and is grown here at Selbyville, Del., the largest strawberry center in the world, by thousands of acres. Probably no higher compliment could be paid to this variety than the fact that all other late varieties are compared with it. Does best in springy land and some clay in its make up. Fruit is extremely large and of fine flavor. We have known Gandy to be shipped 500 miles in refrigerator cars and still look better over fancy local berries grown nearby and brought in the market with the Gandy which has been shipped so far. The perfect shape of the berries and the large bright green caps make the berries very beautiful and attractive. Its great shipping qualities enable it to hold this beauty and attractiveness until it gets to the market.

GLEN MARY. Probably no variety of strawberries will produce more quarts per acre than Glen Mary. It is very popular throughout the northern half of the United States and especially in Pennsylvania, New York and New England. Firm enough for distant shipping. It is of handsome appearance and good quality. The fruit is of large size and dark red in color with prominent seeds of bright yellow. The meat is so rich and juicy and of such high flavor that, when once eaten, more is wanted. Glen Mary is a strong grower which makes large, healthy plants, with an abundance of dark green foliage. Not only is Glen Mary a heavy cropper, but the berries are of such quality and attractiveness that they bring top prices on the market.

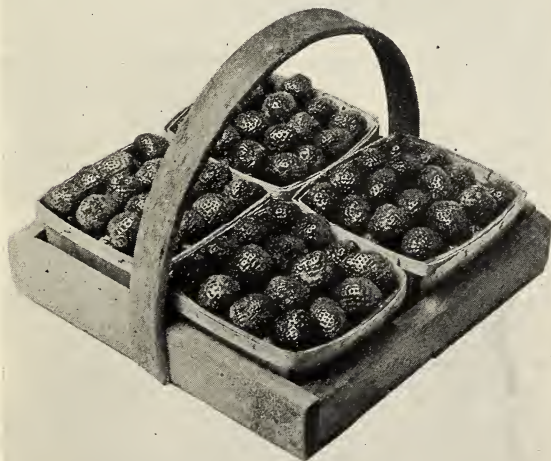
HAVERLAND. Exceedingly productive; fruit large and very fine; one of the most popular and well tested varieties, withstands drought better than most kinds; color light. Demands for plants have always been much larger than the supply. They are a good sure berry. Bought largely for main crop all over the country. They make a good-sized fruiting row and mature an immense amount of fruit which is very easy to pick, being plainly in sight. This variety is not self-fertilizing and requires a staminate or self-fertilizer planted with them.

HOWARD 17. (Perfect). This is a new variety introduced a few years ago, and, we understand it is Premier. We cannot see any difference in the two varieties growing here on our grounds.

HUNDRED DOLLAR. Same as New York.

JUMBO. Same as New York.

PREMIER. (Perfect). Early to late. Noted for its long fruiting season. Ripens with the early varieties and continues fruiting until the late varieties come in. It is adapted to all sections of the country. Fruit is large to very large and holds size well through its ripening season. Foliage is smooth, bright and clean. A good plant maker. We believe Premier is the most extensively planted variety of strawberries at this time. Include some Premiers in your order this spring. Premier has no weak points. It is a vigorous grower, doing well on all types of soil. We can without doubt recommend this wonderful strawberry to our customers. The variety is now being grown very extensively for both market and table use. Order early that you may be double sure of getting some Premier. If ordered early we will book order and reserve plants until you are ready for them. Premier can stand more frost at blooming period than any variety we have ever grown during our whole life experience in growing strawberries and due to this fact it is known by many as a frost proof strawberry.



KLONDYKE. Berries uniform in shape and size, dark red, mild and delicious, very handsome. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall and compact, stalks strong, leaves light green, makes abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. One of the very best paying early varieties, and is such a good shipper that its appearance in a market causes it to be eagerly bought by those who are ready to pay good prices for fancy fruit. Plant Klondyke for more trade and more profit. A good variety for the South and Pacific Coast States.

LADY CORNEILLE. (Perfect). For California, the Middle and Southern States we recommend Lady Corneille for the market variety, in fact more than half of our plants of this variety are sent into California each year. The plant is a strong grower and does well on almost any soil, the fruit is dark red in color, large conical in shape, good size, and wonderful shipping qualities. This is one reason the California growers plant it; they report to us that fruit will carry from California to New York in excellent condition. It is very productive.

LUPTON LATE. (Perfect). In many respects it is quite like Gandy, though far more prolific; comes into bearing a few days ahead of Gandy. Berries large, bluntly conical, its double dark green cap sets the fruit off wonderfully, which causes an immediate lastingly demand for them when placed on the market. Produces an abundance of large, bright flame-colored berries with shipping qualities unsurpassed by no other variety of strawberries. Plants strong and healthy growers.

MARSHALL. (Imp). Fruit extremely large, bright red. Plants large, healthy, bright green in color, bears not as prolific as some other varieties, but size of berries makes the quart baskets easy to fill. Extensively planted in the northern states. Do not plant it south of the Mason & Dixon line, because there are a score of other varieties much more profitable for southern planting.

MASCOT. (Perfect). Late. Begins ripening about three days after Gandy first begins ripening. Fruit is very firm, and as large as any we know of. We have extensively planted this variety for fruiting purposes. It is a good one. Bears big crops of big, firm, red berries.

MISSIONARY. (Perfect). Early to mid-season. A reliable market berry, one that succeeds in all parts of the country and is the most extensively planted variety in many sections. It is a strong grower making plants freely, early to mature, coming in among the earliest to ripen and very productive. The berries are well colored, firm, large, and hold their size well throughout the season. It is a good shipper, having a tough skin not easily broken by handling.

We plant extensively of this variety for fruiting purposes and it holds up next to the Premier. We strongly recommend this variety to our customers knowing they will not be disappointed with results. It is a very heavy and abundant bearer and of fine appearing fruit of the very best quality; we find it superior to many of the more lauded new varieties offered at this time. Be sure to make your order heavy for Missionary and feel satisfied that results will be satisfactory. We have the true strain of Missionary and they are worth many times plants mixed and carelessly grown.

McKINLEY. Same as New York.

NICK OHMER. (Perfect). A medium late variety well known throughout the entire country. The berries are certainly handsome, large in size, glossy red, globular in shape with bright green caps which show them up splendidly when placed in the market. We ship Nick Ohmer to all strawberry sections. California growers are having especially good success with them, in which state we have shipped millions of Nick Ohmer plants during the past few years. To our California customers and others we wish to say that we have the true old Nick Ohmer of the heaviest fruiting strain to offer again this season. Place orders as early as possible to be double sure of getting them. All orders are booked and plants reserved until you are ready for us to dig and ship them.

NEW YORK. (Perfect). Mid-season. This is the strawberry that was awarded a prize of \$100.00 which was offered for the best and largest berry on exhibition. Plants are large and healthy. Fruit extremely large, well colored. Noted for producing extra large crops of big red strawberries, on very poor soils. Extensively planted all over the Northern section of this country for market purposes and family use. We doubt if there is a better mid-season variety for the Northern states. This berry is so popular it has been introduced under many different names. We have heard of some good reports of New York in the Southern sections of the country, but do not recommend planting New York south of Delaware and Maryland; fruit is not firm in Southern localities.

OSWEGO. Same as New York.

PARSONS BEAUTY. (Perfect). Mid-season. One that may be depended upon to produce a large crop of fruit every season. The plants are splendid growers, on any soil that will grow strawberries, and without any sign of disease. The fruit is large, conical, uniform shape, dark red and fair quality, for long distance shipments. Largely planted by commercial growers for the reason of its vigor and extreme productiveness. Does well in any section of the country. A strong pollenizer and a good one to plant with imperfect blooming varieties.

PRIDE OF MICHIGAN. Same as New York.

RYCKMAN. Same as New York.

SUCCESS. (Perfect). Mid-season. Makes a yield on any soil that will produce strawberries of any kind. The only fault of Success is that fruit is not firm enough for very long distance shipping; a very good one to plant for home use, or local markets. We might add that it cannot be surpassed for this purpose. Fruit is large to extra large, bright scarlet color; flavor is mild sweet and rich.

SAMPLE. (Imperfect). Medium late. Extensively planted throughout the entire North, Middle and Western States, is not worth planting south of Virginia on account of rust. For its section it is unsurpassed. Fruit is very large and well made up, firm enough for long distance shipments. A very heavy cropper.

SENATOR DUNLAP. (Perfect). Early Mid-season. A reliable market berry. One that succeeds in all parts of the country, and is the most extensively planted variety in many sections of the west. Very productive. Fruit is medium to large; very firm and attractive. Always sells for top prices.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC. (Perfect). Mid-season. A well known standard variety. Like Parsons Beauty, succeeds over a great extent of the country. Fruit is very large, bright red, ordinary firm. One of the heaviest croppers we know. Plants are strong and vigorous and will thrive in any soil that will grow other varieties.

UNCLE JIM. Same as New York.

WARFIELD. A grand old variety which was one of the leaders of the early varieties in the good old days gone by. Is just as good today as ever. Ripens early. Fruit medium size, very firm.

WM. BELT. (Perfect). Midseason to late. Produces a large berry of extraordinary beauty and quality. The Wm. Belt is a variety which many of the best table varieties are compared with as to quality. Has been the leading berry for table use in thousands of homes for many years and still grows in demand. This is an ideal strawberry for market gardeners as well as for home use. As to productiveness it is all that can be desired. Is one of the best pollenizers for imperfect sorts of its season. Plants strong and make runners freely. It is a very heavy and abundant bearer of fine appearing fruit of the very best quality and we find it much superior to many of the more lauded new sorts.

Fall or Everbearing Strawberries

Except the labor of keeping the blossoms off the first year until about the 1st to middle of July, the culture directions are not different than that of the June-bearing sorts, yet it is not strictly necessary to remove all the blossoms until July 15th, but if this is done you will have a heavier crop of berries during August, September, October and the early part of November. Everbearing strawberries are a paying investment, they bear a large crop of fruit the summer and fall, following the spring they are planted, they also bear a heavy crop of fruit the following spring at the time June-bearing varieties are in their height of fruiting, and then bring another light crop the following fall.

CHAMPION. A very good everbearing variety. Produces plants moderately and fruit in abundance. Resembles Progressive very much.

MASTADON (Everbearing). Claimed by many to be the best Everbearing variety in existence. We have not experimenetd with it enough to make this statement. It is a good Everbearing sort and produces an abundance of berries of large size. Our customers should try a few plants.

PROGRESSIVE. A wonderful fall-bearing strawberry and considered the best by many growers. The spring-set plants not only produce a big crop of berries the same season, but the runner plants commence to bear fruit as soon as set, and quite often you will find a runner plant full of blossoms and berries before it has made any roots, and in this way Progressive yields a crop of fruit the first year that is truly wonderful. The fruit of the Progressive is of good size, smooth, of good color and appearance. The plant is a good grower and healthy.



Big Joe.

PRICE LIST OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Everbearing Varieties		Per 1,000	Per 1,000
Champion.....		\$10.00	
Mastadon.....	\$5.00 per C	50.00	
Progressive.....		10.00	
Early Varieties			
Campbell's Early.....		6.00	
Howard 17.....		6.00	
Klondyke.....		5.00	
Lady Corneille.....		5.00	
Missionary.....		5.00	
Premier.....		6.00	
Warfield.....		5.00	
Midseason Varieties			
Corsican.....		6.00	
Dr. Burrill.....		5.00	
Gibson.....		5.00	
Glen Mary.....		6.00	
Haverland.....		6.00	
Marshall.....		6.00	
			Per 1,000
New York.....			\$6.00
Parsons Beauty.....			5.00
Senator Dunlap.....			5.00
Success.....			6.00
Tennessee.....			5.00
Uncle Jim.....			6.00
Wm. Belt.....			6.00
Late Varieties			
Aroma.....		6.00	
Big Joe.....		6.00	
Big Late.....		6.00	
Brandywine.....		5.00	
Chesapeake.....		8.00	
Gandy.....		5.00	
Lupton Late.....		6.00	
Mascot.....		6.00	
Sample.....		6.00	
Nick Ohmer.....		6.00	

PRICES FOR LESS THAN 500 OF A VARIETY

	\$5.00	\$6.00	\$8.00	\$10.00
	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000	Per 1000
25 plants.....	\$.30	\$.40	\$.50	\$.80
50 plants.....	.50	.60	.80	1.20
75 plants.....	.70	.80	1.20	1.60
100 plants.....	.90	1.10	1.50	2.00
150 plants.....	1.25	1.35	1.75	2.50
200 plants.....	1.40	1.50	2.00	3.00
250 plants.....	1.60	1.75	2.35	3.50
300 plants.....	1.80	2.00	2.70	4.00
350 plants.....	2.00	2.25	3.05	4.25
400 plants.....	2.20	2.50	3.40	4.50
450 plants.....	2.35	2.75	3.70	4.75
500 plants.....	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00

The above scale of prices is scheduled for the convenience of those of our customers who want to buy plants in lots less than 500 of a variety: for instance, when reading descriptions of varieties in our catalog, you decide to order Lupton Late, which variety in the general list is \$6.00 per thousand; in this instance you would follow the scale of prices less than 500 of a variety. Readily you will see that 100 plants of the \$6.00 per thousand grade cost \$1.10. 500 plants or more of one variety are always sold at the thousand rate.

All plants are tied in bundles of 26 for 25. We do not sell less than 25 strawberry plants of any one variety. Follow above scale of prices when making up your order. We cannot sell a smaller number of plants of several varieties at the 1,000 rate.

Asparagus Roots

Asparagus is one of the most profitable crops grown. It is in great demand in all markets, always selling for high prices. The demand is much greater than the supply as Asparagus has not been so extensively planted as many other farm products. It will thrive in all localities and on any soil that will produce general farm crops. To have it real early it should be planted on light soil. The sprouts are not usually cut for the market until the second year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall or spring. Plant from 4 to 5 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and cover the remainder as the plants grow. The rows should be 5 feet apart, with the plants set 2 feet apart in the row. Broadcast about 5 bushels of salt and 300 pounds of Nitrate of Soda to the acre in March and give it a good top dressing of stable manure in November. The profits from asparagus are wonderful. It is ready for market in April or May and the income derived from it is especially appreciated at this time of the year. It is successfully planted during March, April and May, also during the fall months.



Washington

PRICE OF ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	25	100	1,000	10,000
2 yr. No. 1.....	\$.80	\$2.00	\$10.00	\$80.00
1 yr. No. 1.....	.60	1.25	6.00	50.00

BARR'S MAMMOTH. Early and very large; makes a rapid growth. A general favorite.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old variety, well known in all localities. Large and makes a rapid growth. Very popular.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. This variety is largely grown in France. Stalks are immense size, rich and tender. Earlier than the other varieties.

PALMETTO. Of Southern origin. Very large and productive. Most extensively planted of all asparagus.

WASHINGTON. A new variety, claimed by many to be the best one of them all.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 yr. No. 1.....	\$.10	\$.90	\$6.00	\$50.00

MYATTS LINNEAEUS. Early, large, tender, and of good quality.

Nut Trees

Nut trees are valuable, useful and ornamental. No home should be without them. They are valuable as shade and ornamental trees, as well as the nuts they produce.

	Each
Butternut, 4-5 feet.....	\$1.50
Black Walnut, 6-8 feet.....	2.50
English Walnut, 4-5 feet.....	2.50
Japan Walnut, 4-5 feet.....	2.00
Pecan, 7-8 feet.....	3.00

BLACK WALNUT. Widely known, very hardy, trees grow to an immense size and bear heavy crops regularly. Nuts very delicious.

BUTTERNUT. Tree makes very rapid growth, and bears heavily of large, longish nuts. Very pleasing for its sweet, oily, nutritious kernel.

ENGLISH WALNUT. Well known, justly popular, very hardy, will stand the extreme cold, produces abundantly.

JAPAN WALNUT. Very hardy, makes quick growth, bears abundantly when young, produces large nuts.

PECAN. Well known, justly popular. Very large nuts, 50 to the pound.



A block of Concord Grape Vines growing in our nurseries planted spring 1926, photographed September, 1926, which will give you an idea of what quality you can expect when placing your orders with us for one year old grape vines, Clayton A. Bunting, a member of our firm, is seen standing in foreground, who gives personal attention to our Grape Nurseries and is generally known to be the most successful grower of Grape Vines in the state of Delaware. This particular field of Grapes consists of about 800,000 vines and stock like this can be produced only by using proper methods of fertilizing, cultivating, and spraying.

Grape Vines

No home should be without grapes. They are planted everywhere and anywhere, to train on fences, sides of houses, etc. Grapes when planted in such manner grow without any care. Even people who live in crowded towns and cities can grow grapes. They are also a paying crop to grow for market. Plant grapes 8 feet apart each way.

	Each	10	100	1,000
Agawam (red).....2 yr. No. 1	\$.30	\$2.50	\$15.00	\$100.00
Agawam (red).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	60.00
Brighton (red).....2 yr. No. 1	.40	3.00	20.00	.....
Brighton (red).....1 yr. No. 1	.30	1.50	10.00	75.00
Catawba (red).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Catawba (red).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	60.00
Concord (black).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	10.00	75.00
Concord (black).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	50.00
Caco (red).....2 yr. No. 1	.60	5.00	40.00	300.00
Caco (red).....1 yr. No. 1	.50	4.00	30.00	250.00
Clinton (black).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	10.00	75.00
Clinton (black).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	50.00
Diamond (white).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	10.00	75.00
Diamond (white).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	7.00	50.00
Delaware (red).....2 yr. No. 1	.40	3.00	20.00	.....
Delaware (red).....1 yr. No. 1	.25	2.00	10.00	75.00
Ives (black).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.00	15.00	.....
Ives (black).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	60.00
Lindley (red).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Lindley (red).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	60.00
Moore's Early (black)....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Moore's Early (black)....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	60.00
Niagara (white).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Niagara (white).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	60.00
Salem (red).....2 yr. No. 1	.40	3.00	20.00	.....
Salem (red).....1 yr. No. 1	.30	2.00	12.00	80.00
Worden (black).....2 yr. No. 1	.30	2.50	15.00	100.00
Worden (black).....1 yr. No. 1	.20	1.50	8.00	60.00



Concord

AGAWAM. Deep red or maroon. Fruit large and meaty borne in extra large, loose shouldered bunches. Vine strong grower, very healthy. Ripens with Concord. Has a delightful aromatic flavor.

BRIGHTON. One of the best of red varieties; bunch variable in size; flesh tender and juicy. A good grower and bearer. Red.

CACO. A new variety which is proving to be one of the best. It is wine-red with abundant bloom; the berries are very large; bunches medium in size, compact and of good form. Ripens almost with Concord, possibly a few days earlier, but so rich in sugar it is excellent in flavor two weeks before fully ripe.

CATAWBA. One of the longest keeping grapes in cultivation. Ripens late and can be kept in good condition a long time. Flavor sprightly and attractive. The bunch and berry is medium in size and red in color.

CLINTON. Black. Vine a very strong grower. Berries are small to medium size. Bunches large and very compact. A good variety for home use.

CONCORD. The most popular black variety of grape in America. The bunch is large, shouldered and compact, skin is tender, flesh juicy and sweet. Succeeds in all parts of the country. Extremely productive, produces abundantly in nursery row on two-year vines.

DELAWARE. Vine moderately healthy and vigorous. Bunch small but compact, berries small to medium in size, red in color and of excellent flavor.

IVES. Very hardy and productive. Ripens earlier than Concord and will hang on vine until shriveled. Black.

LINDLEY. Red. Bunch medium to large, compact. Fruit very large and round. One of best red grapes.

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Ripens early, just before Moore's Early. Prolific grower. Berries large greenish white, juicy and of good quality. Bunches are compact. A standard white grape.



Niagara

MOORE'S EARLY. Ripens before Concord. Color of grapes deep black. Large and of best quality. Bunches hold together firmly. One of the best shippers. A profitable variety for either home use or market. Makes excellent wine. Very productive. Like Concord and Worden produces abundantly in the nursery row on 2-year-old vines. We consider it as good in every particular as Concord and for those seeking an early black grape it can't be excelled. Ripens fully two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA. The most popular white grape. Cluster large and compact; berry large, amber white with white bloom, thin skinned, tender pulp, sweet and luscious. Ripens in midseason with Concord. Holds the same prominent position among the white grapes as does Moore's Early and Concord among the black grapes. It is the very best white grape for the Temperate zone excepting none.

SALEM. Red. Bunch large, berry large, round; flesh tender, juicy, with a rich aromatic flavor; slight pulp; a good keeper.

WORDEN. Vine moderate grower, very hardy and productive. Grapes very large, thin skin, very fine flavor, blue black in color and fine for home use or nearby market. One of the earliest, ripening about 10 days before Concord. Fruits very heavy on young vines.



Blueberries Natural Color

Blueberries

No. 1 plants.\$1.00 each

This is a wonderful fruit. Produces an abundance of fruit which is sweet and very appetizing. Prefers springy land. No garden should be without them.



Plum Farmer Raspberries



Blowers

Blackberries

	Each	10	25	100	1,000
1 yr.	\$.15	\$.60	\$1.25	\$4.00	\$30.00
2 yr. ....	.20	1.50	2.50	7.00	60.00

BLOWERS. Claimed to be the hardiest and most productive. Large size, jet black, good shipper, and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid variety.

ELDORADO. Jet black. Berries are large to very large, of finest quality. Plants are vigorous and seldom fail to produce a bumper crop.

EARLY HARVEST. More compact in growth than most other varieties and therefore suitable for small gardens. It is very productive, ripens early, and the fruit is of excellent quality.

FRENCH LAWTON. Ripens very early, in fact before the Lucretia Dewberry. Fruit of excellent quality. A cross between the well known varieties Eldorado and Blowers, which varieties it resembles. A wonderful new blackberry which is being extensively planted for two reasons, which are time it ripens and hardiness of plant and selling qualities of the fruit.

MERSEREAU. Ironclad in hardiness; exceptionally sweet, rich and melting, nearly without core. Seasons late.

SNYDER (Black). Fruit large, quality good. Plants strong growers. An old favorite.

Gooseberries

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 yr. No. 1.	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$150.00

DOWNING. One of the old reliable varieties. Fruit is quite large, pale green in color, and of splendid quality. Bushes are vigorous growers.

HOUGHTON. This variety rarely fails to produce a crop every year, and usually the bushes are loaded to the limit. The berries are of medium size, and the plants are extremely hardy and healthy.

Dewberries

	Each	10	25	100	1,000
No. 1 plants.....	\$.10	\$.60	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$20.00

AUSTIN. Ripens before Lucretia. A more valuable variety than Lucretia for table use, however, not to be compared with this variety for market purposes.

LUCRETIA. Extremely productive of berries as large as the largest blackberries, ripens 2 weeks before blackberries. Dewberries are same as blackberries, except vines of dewberries run on the ground, while blackberry canes grow up.

Currants

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 yr. No. 1.....	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00	\$150.00

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A very vigorous growing bush, enormously productive, with fruit of very large size. Inclined to do better on light soils than most varieties. Popular with most growers but not as upright a grower as Wilder.

WILDER. A vigorous upright growing bush, very popular in many Eastern sections. It is very hardy, productive, and the berries are large. This variety is possibly more largely grown than any other kind in cultivation. It was highly recommended by that great currant authority, the late S. D. Willard, of Geneva, N. Y. No one can go astray by planting largely to Wilder Currant.

Raspberries

Coming immediately after strawberries, when there is a dearth of other fresh fruit, raspberries are much sought after for planting in the garden and also in the field for market. They are easily cultivated and beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long and fruit always in demand. Plant in good soil and manure freely from time to time. Plant four feet apart each way. Cut out the old shoots each spring.



Downing Gooseberries



St. Regis (see page 30)

	Each	10	25	100	1,000
1 yr.....	\$.10	\$.60	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$25.00
2 yr.....	.15	1.00	2.00	6.00	50.00

CUMBERLAND. Produces large jet black fruit, firm and of excellent quality; sweet and mild, ripening in midseason and continuing for two weeks. Extensively planted for commercial purposes and for table use.

CUTHBERT (Red). The best red raspberry. Heavy yielder of large solid fruit. Plant is a very vigorous grower. Fine for market and table use.

ERSKINE PARK. A giant in growth and size of fruit. To get best results it is best to cut the canes down to within a few inches of the ground each spring. As this variety is frequently lacking in pollen, it is always well to plant a few of the variety St. Regis near it. Color, red.

PLUM FARMER (Black). The largest of all black Raspberries. Quality of fruit unsurpassed. Good for both home and market.

ST. REGIS. (Everbearing). Ripens with the earliest and continues on young canes until autumn. Color red, flesh firm and meaty. Largely planted.

Roses

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR SUMMER ROSES

2 yr. No. 1, 80c each—\$7.00 for 10 of one variety.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. (H. P.) Large, full, beautiful, upright, strong grower.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Flesh color, medium bloom.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. (H. P.) Large, globular, and sweet scented blooms of clear velvety crimson. Plant a good grower.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. Snow Queen. Large and fragrant. It is marvelous in its beauty in half opened bud, and in the snow-white of the full bloom. A good one. Summer and autumn bloomer.

GENERAL JACK. Crimson, medium to large bloom.

HUGH DICKSON. Crimson. Very hardy, blooms full, flowers large and fragrant. Finest rose of its color. Summer and autumn bloomer.

J. B. CLARK. Deep scarlet shaded with black crimson. Flowers are large and very fragrant.

MME. GABRIEL LUIZET. (H. P.) Light silvery pink. One of the best sorts.

MARGARET DICKSON. Large white flesh colored center, fragrant, summer and autumn bloomer.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest of all roses; often measuring 5 inches across the bloom. Pink. A free bloomer and hardy grower.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Cherry red, large full bloom.



Gruss an Teplitz

Hybrid Teas or Everblooming Roses

2 yr. No. 1, 80c each—\$7.00 for 10 of one variety.

BETTY. Coppery rose overlaid with ruddy gold. Buds long and pointed. Stems long.

CONRAD F. MEYER. (H. Rug.) Flowers are very large, double and fragrant, bright silvery rose.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON. (H. T.) Large, well-formed buds. opening to semi-double saffron-yellow flowers, stained with crimson and changing to lighter yellow.

ETOILE De FRANCE. (H. T.) Well formed buds that develop into full open flowers of red and soft velvety crimson, shading to vivid cerise.

GEN. MACARTHUR. (H. T.) Brilliant, glowing crimson-scarlet. A splendid garden rose; very sweet scented. A favorite rose, blooms early and almost continuously during summer months.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. Everblooming scarlet crimson. A strong grower. The best everbloomer of its color.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA. Flowers large and finely formed, borne singly on strong upright stems. Color pure white, shading to lemon with age.

KILLARNEY. Fine satiny pink. Perfectly hardy, robust grower. A constant bloomer.

KILLARNEY WHITE. Same habits and fragrance as Killarney Pink.

LADY ASHTOWN. (H. T.) Pale carmine-pink, shading to golden yellow at the base of the petals. Blooms are large globular and well formed.

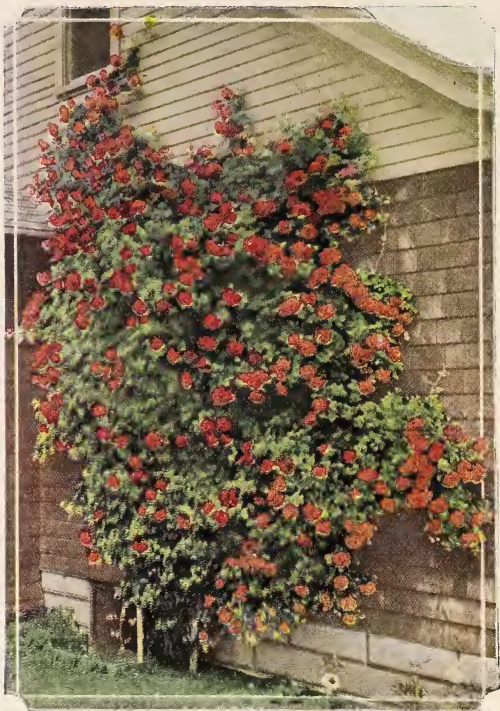
LADY HILLINGDON. (T.) Clear apricot-yellow. Buds of remarkable quality and elegance.

LA FRANCE. Rich satiny peach, changing to deep rose. Large. The sweetest of all everblooming.

LOS ANGELES. Flame pink. Buds long and pointed. Beautiful from the opening of the bud until the last petals drops.

MAMAN COCHET. Light pink shaded with salmon yellow.

MME. BUTTERFLY. (H. T.) Harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold.



Climbing American Beauty

MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT. (H. T.) Broad petals of satiny rose, rounded flower, shaded darker at center and lighter edges.

MME. EDOUARD HERRIOTT. (H. T.) Color coral red. A free blooming variety, producing fine flowers all summer and until frost.

MRS. AARON WARD. Dark yellow almost orange. A beautiful variety.

OPHELIA. Cream white.

PREMIER. Deep pink, fragrant and thornless.

QUEEN OF FRAGRANCE. (H. T.) Large, double, elegantly shaped, shell pink blooms, tipped with silver. Delicious fragrance.

RADIANCE. (H. T.) Lovely light silvery pink flowers, with beautiful suffusion of deeper color. It may be relied upon to produce flowers under all conditions.

RED RADIANCE (H. T.) A deep red, with great globular flowers. Blooms until frost.

RICHMOND. (H. T.) A rich and glowing scarlet-crimson of ideal shape, delightfully rich perfume and very free flowering.

SUNBURST. Orange copper and golden yellow.

Climbers and Ramblers

2 year No. 1 plants, 70c each—\$6.00 for 10 of one variety.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY. Plant a vigorous grower. Color same as the famous old American Beauty. Wonderfully free bloomer.

AMERICAN PILLAR. One of the most gorgeous climbers. Large bloom apple blossom pink.

BABY RAMBLERS. Clear, brilliant ruby rose. Bloom early in June and continues until frost. We have them red, white and pink.

BESS LOVETT. Is of strong growth with large glossy silver moonlike foliage. Very fragrant. The color is a clear bright red. Flowers are lavishly produced and borne on long stems.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Deep crimson flowers in immense trusses, very hardy and extensively planted.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Rambler. June and July this one produces immense trusses of delightful pink flowers. Hardest of all roses, makes 20 to 30 feet runners in one season.

DOROTHY PERKINS WHITE. Same as Pink Dorothy, except flowers are snow-white.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. Delicate shell pink, mildly perfumed flowers and produced abundantly.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. See description of Crimson Rambler. The only difference in the two varieties is that the Flower of Fairfield is everblooming and for this reason it is far more valuable than any other red rambler rose we know of.

GARDENIA. Bright yellow. Cream color when opened.

GOLDFINCH. Long slender buds of excellent form, deep yellow in color, opening to medium-sized, cream colored blossoms of delicate substance.

PAULS SCARLET. (H. W.) Clear, vivid, shining scarlet in large, semi-double flowers, which remain unusually long in good condition on the plants.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES. (Tausendschon) (H. M.) The buds on first opening are bright cherry pink, changing as they develop to lighter shades, and eventually to almost white.

YELLOW RAMBLER. Bloom of a canary yellow, larger flowers than the Crimson Rambler, but less number of blooms in each cluster. A regular beauty.

California Privet

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. One of the leading hedge plants and undoubtedly the most largely planted of them all; its foliage produces abundantly the deepest, richest green, almost an evergreen; does not shed its foliage until late winter and then only in an exposed position. Very hardy, easily and quickly pruned. You may shape it in any form desired by shearing.

They should be planted 3 inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row. Where you set it, dig about 12 inches deep and 12 inches wide. Use some stable manure at the roots (do not use any commercial fertilizer). Set the plants 6 inches apart in the row. Dip the roots in water before planting. After plants are set, cut them down to 4 inches from the surface of the ground. This will cause a thick new growth to start and is very essential for a beautiful hedge. Do not cut back again until they have made 10 inches of new growth. When cutting, each time allow about 1 to 2 inches above where it was cut before until you get the height desired.

After planting spread barnyard manure at surface of ground. Keep free from weeds the first two years, by which time it will get its start. Then nature will do the rest. Did you ever realize what an admirable and luxuriant privet hedge you could secure at a very small cost, and how much it would add to the value of your property? To find the exact number wanted measure the space where it is to be planted and multiply the number of feet by 2. This will give the exact number. Our privet is strictly first-class, well-branched, and heavy-rooted. Can be successfully set any month in the year that the soil is not frozen except June, July and August.

	10	100	1,000
6 to 12 inches.....	\$.50	\$ 3.00	\$20.00
12 to 18 inches.....	.60	4.00	30.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.75	5.00	40.00
2 to 3 feet.....	1.00	6.00	50.00
3 to 4 feet.....	1.25	10.00	75.00

Globe Shaped Privet

Our stock of Globe Shaped Privet is compact and properly sheared to perfect balls. We ship this stock balled and burlapped; hence can be dug and transplanted at any time during the year. Handle the ball of earth same as an Evergreen when planting and, as instructed, do not remove the burlap at all. Do not even cut the tying cords.

The Globe Shaped Privet are very appropriate for planting with Evergreens. Its glossy black green foliage makes a wonderful contrast when planted in groups of Evergreens. This is a very popular plant especially at sea shores where Evergreens of many varieties fail to thrive. At Atlantic City, N. J., one can see thousands of both Standard and Globe Shaped Privet, at which point it retains its foliage all winter long.

Specimen Plants	Each	10
Size, 12 by 12 inches.....	\$1.00	\$ 8.00
Size, 18 by 18 inches.....	1.50	12.50
Size, 22 by 22 inches.....	2.00	15.00
Size, 24 by 24 inches.....	2.50	20.00

Standard Privet

Globe shaped heads on sturdy stems. A wonderful plant for the lawn, also fine for planting in tubs, very much resembling the expensive Bay Tree formerly imported from Europe. Very desirable to plant in groups of Evergreens.

Specimen Plants	Each	10
3 ft. stems, with Oval Heads 15 in. diameter.....	\$2.00	\$16.00
3 ft. stems, with Oval Heads 18 in. diameter.....	2.50	20.00
3 ft. stems, with Oval Heads 22 in. diameter.....	3.00	25.00

Hardy North Amoor Privet

(LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE)

(Plant eight inches apart in single row)

Succeeds in extremely cold climates. Foliage small and attractive, while not as dark green as the famous old variety, California Privet. Growth vigorous and very compact. Flower panicles form in June; in autumn, the branches are loaded with conspicuous steel blue berries.

	10	100	1,000
18 to 24 inches.....	\$2.00	\$14.00	\$120.00
2 to 3 ft.....	3.00	17.50	150.00

Barberry Thunbergi

BARBERRY THUNBERGI. This is not the variety of Barberry which spreads wheat rust, and can be safely planted.

For a low hedge Japanese Barberry Thunbergi stands at the head of the list. It succeeds without much attention, and may be pruned or not just as the owner chooses. Without pruning it will form a compact mass so thick a cat can't get through. Barberry is harder than California Privet. Spring and summer leaves are very green and attractive; in autumn after most other shrubs are bare, its small oval leaves then assume rich crimson colors and the slender branches droop with their load of bright red berries which hang on until late winter. Owing to its dwarf habit of growing it is also extensively planted for borders, also single and bunched specimens on the lawns. No other shrub or hedge plant surpasses Barberry Thunbergi.

Our stock of Barberry has been twice transplanted, and is strictly first class, well branched and heavily rooted.

	Each	10	100	1,000
2 yr., 6-12 inches.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$ 8.00	\$60.00
2 yr., 12-18 inches.....	.20	1.50	12.00	100.00
2 yr., 18-24 inches.....	.30	2.00	15.00	125.00
3 yr., 2-3 feet.....	.40	3.00	20.00	175.00

Planting instructions for Barberry are the same as for California Privet when planting it for hedge, except that it should be set 8 to 10 inches apart. For lawn planting, same as other shrubs.

Evergreens

Our Evergreens are all Compact and Nicely Shaped Specimens

Evergreens are valuable trees to plant on your grounds. During summer evergreens are as attractive as other trees but not until the winter days approach us is the evergreen so much admired. They are never quite so beautiful as when branches are bowed with banks of white snow. A few evergreens planted on your grounds will also create warmth and save fuel.

All evergreens are balled and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting. Before planting soak this ball thoroughly in water, cut the tying cords, and plant with ball intact. Water thoroughly for the first few days if soil is dry.

To gain best effects in evergreen planting, an assortment of varieties should be used even though only a few plants are wanted.

AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Rather dwarf habit of growing. Its foliage or leaves are flat instead of needle like, and set on edge, color bright green. One of the most extensively planted of all evergreens. Used as specimens for the lawn, and in tubs for porches, also extensively planted for hedges and screens, to break the force of winter winds. Fast grower for first 4 years; after this, dwarf habit of growing.

CHINESE ARBORVITAE. Tall and slender; rich dark green. For formal work.

GLOBOSA ARBORVITAE. A new variety that is very handsome. In shape it is absolutely round or globular. Very dense in growth, and does not require shearing. It does not grow over 4 or 5 feet tall; foliage is dark green, its little branches being of unusual delicacy.

GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. (Biota Nana Aurea). Conical form, very dense and compact. During spring and summer it presents the most cheerful bright-yellow green imaginable, changing to old gold in autumn.

PYRAMIDAL AMERICAN ARBORVITAE. Its tall slender habit makes it splendid for formal use; a dense dark green columnar form.

TOM THUMB ARBORVITAE. The Tom Thumb Arborvitae is one of the most beautiful of the dwarf evergreens. Its foliage resembles both the American Arborvitae and the Red Cedar. The tree grows low and dense, never higher than 3 or 4 feet.

JUNIPER HORIZONTALIS. (Creeping Juniper). Very low and compact, making a dense mat. Soft blue color in spring and summer, changing to rich purple color in late fall. Grows close to the ground about 6 to 12 inches in height, but spreads out several feet, depending upon soil and planting conditions.



- (1) George Peabody, Golden Arborvitae. (2) Norway Spruce. (3) Globe Arborvitae. (4) Pyramidal Arborvitae. (5) Tom Thumb Arborvitae. (6) Blue Spruce. (7) Savin Juniper. (8) Juniper Stricta. (9) Juniper Pfitzeriana. (10) Japanese Yew. (11) Juniper Horizontalis. (12) Juniper Tamariscifolia. (13) Dwarf Boxwood Suffruticosa. (14) Hemlock Spruce. (15) Abelia Grandiflora. (16) Globe Privet. (17) Standard Privet. (18) Irish Juniper. (19) Arborvitae Aurea Compacta. (20) Biota Orientalis. (21) Retinispora Squarrosa. (22) Biota Nana Aurea. (23) Retinispora Plumosa. (24) American Arborvitae. (25) Euonymus Japonica. (26) Chinese Arborvitae. (27) Boxwood Sempervirens.

This photograph has been specially prepared by us for the convenience of our customers in selecting their Evergreens. The caption on the left is a key to each variety as per number listed on ball and burlap of each tree.

IRISH JUNIPER. The trees form low, dense cones of silvery green. No lawn is complete without at least one of these trees.

JUNIPER. (*Pfitzeriana*). Its sweeping, gray green branchlets give this broad, bushy type value for mixed planting.

JUNIPER ROSEDALE. (Hybrid). A tall conical grower, very compact, foliage light green with a fir-like appearance.

SAVIN JUNIPER. (*Sabina*). Low growing, very dwarf. Color of foliage dark green, very desirable; never gets large.

JUNIPER. (*Stricta*). The most beautiful and valuable Juniper. Of broad pyramidal habit, densely clothed with bright metallic blue foliage. As hardy as an oak.

JUNIPER TAMARIX SAVIN. (*Tamarix* leaved). A beautiful trailing form of Savin, with bluish green foliage. Very dense and fine, like the tamarix foliage. Habit of growth very spreading. Excellent for rockery planting; also in groups of other evergreens.

AUSTRIAN PINE. (*Austriaca*). Of strong, spreading growth and rounded form; regularly arranged branches.

DWARF MOUNTAIN PINE. (*Mugho*). Very admirable in all evergreen plantings. Dwarf, slow, compact and neat habit of growing, very hardy, foliage dark green, never grows high.

SCOTCH PINE. (*Sylvestrus*). Foliage bluish green, very neat in growth, desirable in all evergreen plantings.

RETINISPORA. (*Pisifera*). Of tall spreading habit, with light green foliage. A rapid grower.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA. Soft deep green, plume-like foliage. Strong grower.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA. Soft light green, plume like foliage, distinctly tipped with yellow.

RETINISPORA. (*Squarrosa*). Foliage silver blue. Stands clipping when used in hedges or for formal specimen.

RETINISPORA. (*Sulphurea*). Sulphur plumed dwarf variety. Soft yellowish green; very compact.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE. (*Tsuga Canadensis*). A graceful tree. Hardy, fine for moist situations. Branches droop, making a striking appearance.

NORWAY SPRUCE. Perfectly hardy. Makes a beautiful compact growth. A choice evergreen and more extensively planted than any other variety of evergreens.

JAPANESE YEW. (*T. Cuspidata*). Dwarf dense habit of growing, very hardy, the best of all of the yews.



The Sturdy yet graceful Austrian Pine



Norway Spruces

Broad Leaved Evergreens

Leaves on Broad Leaved Evergreens are similar to leaves on any kind of trees except that they are more apt to be darker green and cling to the branches all winter long, therefore, they gain the name evergreen. Such evergreens are very beautiful, especially when planted with other varieties with needle type leaves.

BUSH ARBUTUS. (*Abelia Grandiflora*). Dwarf; glossy foliage. Flowers continuously from July till frost, arbutus-like pink. Use in masses.

AZALEA. (*Amoena*). A dense dwarf-growing evergreen shrub with slender branches and semi-double flowers of bright, cheerful rosy-purple, produced in such great numbers as to literally envelop the bush in June.

AZALEA. (*Hinodegiri*). Holds foliage during winter, blooms beautiful red flowers in early April.

BOXWOOD. (*Sempervirens*). Specially desired for planting as individual specimens on lawns or in tubs. Trimmed as pyramidal form.

BOXWOOD. (*Suffruticosa*). A very low growing variety, used for window boxes and edgings around beds of shrubbery or along walks, etc.

EUONYMUS JAPONICA. Grows very compact, leaves three-fourths inch wide by one inch in length. Very beautiful shade of dark waxy green, foliage maintaining a much better color in winter than in summer. Does not bloom, however; one of the choicest broad leaved evergreens, owing to its unsurpassed green foliage, during the winter months.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA. A beautiful broad leaved evergreen. Leaves are dark green in color, coarse and leather like, about three inches in width and six to eight in length, resembling very much the well known rubber plant. Flowers are especially large, very attractive, and fragrant; color white. A southern variety, however, succeeds very well as far north as Philadelphia and may be planted as far north as New York State in protected places; by this we mean do not plant in exposed positions but in places on your lawn or grounds where the tree will have a southern exposure or some form of protection north of the tree. (Plant spring only).

RHODODENDRONS. This is a wonderful broad leaved evergreen. Leaves are thick, leather like, dark green, and make a wonderful appearance in winter. During late spring and early summer the blooms appear in oval shapes of about four to five inches in diameter, in colors red, white and pink. We can supply plants in any of these colors.

All Evergreens balled and burlapped for shipment. Do not remove same when planting.



The unique Mugho Dwarf Pine

PRICES OF EVERGREENS

	Each
American Arborvitae, 2 to 3 ft.....	\$2.50
American Arborvitae, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00
Chinese Arborvitae, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50
Globe Arborvitae, 12 in. by 12 in., Globe shaped.....	2.50
Globe Arborvitae, 18 in. by 18 in., Globe shaped.....	3.50
Golden Arborvitae (Biota Nana Aurea), 1½ to 2 ft.....	4.00
Pyramidal Arborvitae, 2½ to 3 ft.....	3.00
Pyramidal Arborvitae, 3 to 4 ft.....	4.00
Tom Thumb Arborvitae, 12 in. by 12 in., Globe shaped.....	2.50
Tom Thumb Arborvitae, 18 in. by 18 in., Globe shaped.....	3.00
Tom Thumb Arborvitae, 24 in. by 24 in., Globe shaped.....	4.00
Juniper Horizontalis (Creeping Juniper), 2 ft. spread.....	3.00
Irish Juniper, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50
Irish Juniper, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00
Irish Juniper, 4 to 5 ft.....	4.00
Irish Juniper, 5 to 6 ft.....	5.00
Juniper Pfitzeriana, 15 to 18 in. spread.....	2.50
Juniper Pfitzeriana, 18 to 24 in. spread.....	3.00
Juniper Pfitzeriana, 2 ft. spread.....	4.00
Juniper Rosedale (Hybrid), 2½ to 3 ft.....	4.00
Savin Juniper, 2 ft.....	3.00
Juniper Stricta, 15 in.	3.00
Juniper Stricta, 2½ to 3 ft.....	6.00
Juniper Tamarix Savin (Tamarix-leaved), 1½ ft. spread.....	3.00
Austrian Pine, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.00
Dwarf Mountain Pine, 18 to 24 in. spread.....	4.00
Scotch Pine, 1½ to 2 ft.....	2.50
Retinispora Pisifera, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50
Retinispora Pisifera, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00
Retinispora Plumosa, 2 to 3 ft.....	3.00
Retinispora Plumosa Aurea, 1 to 1½ ft.....	2.50
Retinispora Plumosa Aurea, 1½ to 2 ft.....	3.50
Retinispora Squarrosa Veitchi, 1½ to 2 ft.....	3.00
Retinispora Sulphur-tinted (Sulphurea), 1½ to 2 ft.....	3.00
Hemlock Spruce, 2 ft.....	2.50
Norway Spruce, 1 to 1½ ft.....	1.00
Norway Spruce, 1½ to 2 ft.....	1.50
Norway Spruce, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50
Norway Spruce, 3 to 4 ft.....	3.00
Japanese Yew (Taxus Cuspidata), 1½ ft.....	3.00

PRICES OF BROAD LEAVED EVERGREENS

	Each
Bush Arbutus (Abelia Grandiflora), strong bushy plants.....	\$1.50
Azalea Amoena (purple), strong plants.....	2.50
Azalea Hinodegiri (red), strong plants.....	2.50
Boxwood (Sempervirens), 15 to 18 in.....	2.00
Boxwood (Sempervirens), 1½ to 2 ft.....	4.00
Boxwood (Suffruticosa), 6 to 8 in.....	1.00
Boxwood (Suffruticosa), 8 to 10 in.....	1.25
Boxwood (Suffruticosa), 10 to 12 in.....	1.50
Euonymus Japonica, 1½ ft.....	2.00
Euonymus Japonica, 2 to 3 ft.....	2.50
Magnolia Grandiflora, 4 to 5 ft.....	5.00
Rhododendrons, Grafted; red, white, pink, strong plants.....	6.00



Catalpa Bungeii (Umbrella Tree) see page 39

Shade and Ornamental Trees

Compare a home with shade trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, roses, etc., planted on the lawn, with one barren of trees, etc. Bring these two pictures to your mind. Which home would you prefer? The one beautified by the trees, evergreens, shrubs, etc. Of course. The evergreens and shrubs make the home more attractive, while the shade trees help make up this appearance, and keep the lawn and dwelling both cool during the hot summer days.

Such plantings are never forgotten by people who in childhood played under the trees. DUTY TO YOUR FAMILY URGES YOU TO PLANT.

CATALPA BUNGEII. A pleasing lawn tree of formal appearance, no lawn is complete without this tree. Dwarf habit of growing.



The Pin Oak

CATALPA SPECIOSA. Rapid grower. Large, heart-shaped downy leaves, and compound panicles of white flowers, tinged with violet and dotted with purple and yellow.

HORSE CHESTNUT. Flowers white, leaves dark green. Makes beautiful lawn tree. Very compact.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. Native of Kentucky. Very blunt, sturdy branches, in conspicuous buds developing into frond-shaped leaves, giving the tree a more tropical appearance than any other native. Flowers inconspicuous; very superbly fragrant.

BACCATA FLOWERING CRAB. Single, white fragrant. Upright tree-like growth—brightly colored fragrant fruit, good for jelly besides being ornamental.

BECHTELL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB. Succeeds well in most soils. Flowers profusely in May. Tree appears to be covered with small delicate pink double roses of delicious fragrance. A moderate grower.

AMERICAN ELM. A fine wide spreading tree, of very dark green leaves; very extensively planted and considered by many the best shade tree in the world. Entirely hardy and succeeds in any location.

JUDAS TREE. (Red Bud). A small growing tree of irregular form, with heart-shaped leaves. It is covered with bright pink blossoms early in spring, before the leaves appear and is largely used in groups of shrubs for color.

AMERICAN LINDEN. A stately tree, growing 60 to 80 feet tall, with large shining cordate leaves. Valuable for its beautiful white wood. Its flowers appear in July.

MAIDENHAIR TREE. (Ginkgo). For use as tall avenue tree. Will thrive in smoky situations. Foliage resembles maidenhair fern, and turns brilliant yellow in fall.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE or BOX ELDER. Round, compact, and shapely, with leaves of a decided light green, turning to yellow in autumn. Makes a sharp contrast when planted with Elms or dark-leaved trees. A very quick grower, stands cold and drought well but the wood is brittle and apt to be broken by storms.

JAPANESE BLOOD LEAF MAPLE. Leaves extremely bright red, also bark of the tree is red. Grows in shrub form, not for shade. Unquestionably as an ornament for the lawn it is without an equal.

NORWAY MAPLE. A large, handsome tree of spreading, rounded form, with broad deep, green foliage. Very hardy, and extensively planted.

SCHWEDLERI MAPLE. Has three changes of dress in a season. Spring, purple and crimson; summer, dark green; autumn, brown and red. For lawn planting it has no equal for beauty. Largely planted by those who want something extra.

SILVER MAPLE. Produces a quick shade. The leaves on top are light green, underneath the leaves same shade as bright silver, and as the summer breeze approaches them, the silver and green flashes are very attractive. Extensively planted.

SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. This is a universal favorite for lawn and street planting and is now fast taking place of Norway maples. It makes a very beautiful and compact growth, hence a good shade.



Weeping Mulberry

PIN OAK. Almost pyramidal in habit, and described as half weeping when old, because its lower branches touch the ground. It grows faster and develops the family characteristics earlier than most oaks. Leaves, deep green, glossy, and finely divided; orange-scarlet in fall.

SCARLET OAK. A grand tree, 60 to 80 feet high, with bright green deeply cut leaves that color to sparkling red in fall.

RED FLOWERING PEACH. Foliage similar to other varieties of peach except leaves are smaller and darker green in color. Branches bright red, very ornamental in the winter. Early spring before leaves appear, the branches are literally covered with bright red blooms about double the size of the regular peach bloom in commercial orchards. Very attractive for any lawn or garden.

WHITE FLOWERING PEACH. Tree a stronger grower than Red Flowering Peach. Foliage very light green. During autumn months changes to cream white. Branches are white, which makes this tree very noticeable wherever planted. Early in spring the tree is covered with large white blooms.

ORIENTAL PLANE. Has a very wide round topped head, thick branches, rapid grower. A good one for either street or lawn planting.

DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM. (*Prunus Triloba*). Produces double pink flowers in May about an inch across in diameter, resembling a little rose. Usually grows to a height of about six feet. Very attractive.

PLUM, PURPLE-LEAVED. (*Prunus Pissardi*). Produces an abundance of pretty pink flowers in May. No fruit. Can be set alone if desired. However, more appropriately planted when set with flowering shrubs. Foliage purple and very attractive.

LOMBARDY POPLAR. Makes fast growth, does not spread, a tall spire-like tree, altogether planted at the entrance of driveways, and to mark boundary lines. Unsurpassed for its purpose.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN. Small tree, very erect, quick growing. Flowers produced in great profusion in early summer, bright carmine and double. Berries large dull red and borne freely. Very fine.

Weeping Trees

CUT LEAF WEEPING BIRCH. One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees for the lawn. Famed for its beauty and graceful habit of growing.

JAPANESE WEEPING CHERRY. This tree is produced by grafting a weeping variety on a natural cherry stock which has attained a height of about five or six feet. The tree itself resembles very much the Teas Weeping Mulberry which is so popular and well-known. Flowers in May. Branches covered with a rosy mass of bloom.

MULBERRY TEAS WEEPING. This is a valuable tree for lawn. Is wonderfully ornamental and fruits every year a heavy crop of the most delicious mulberries; fruits heavily on young trees the second year after transplanting. It is truly an ornamental and fruit tree combined.

RING LEAF WEEPING WILLOW. A new variety from China; habits of growth same as other Weeping Willows. However, difference in appearance is great in view of the fact that the leaves are decidedly curled to perfect oval forms. Very hardy and healthy grower.



Almond

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. Forms a large round headed tree, one of the most elegant of all weeping or pendulous trees. Will thrive in any locality. You would like some of these trees on your grounds.

THURLOW'S WEEPING WILLOW. Tree large and spreading with gray green bark and foliage. Very hardy. This variety is a real weeping willow, branches very slender owing to a decidedly weeping nature.

PRICES OF ORNAMENTAL TREES

	Each	10
Cut Leaf Weeping Birch, 5 to 6 ft.....	\$3.00	.....
Catalpa Bungeii, 1 yr. heads, 4 to 5 ft. stems.....	2.00	\$16.00
Catalpa Bungeii, 2 yr. heads, 5 to 6 ft. stems.....	2.25	20.00
Catalpa Speciosa, 6 to 8 ft.....	.75	6.00
Japanese Weeping Flowering Cherry, 5 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads	6.00	50.00
Horse Chestnut, 6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	
Kentucky Coffee Tree, 4 to 5 ft.....	.75	6.00
Baccata Flowering Crab Apple, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	.....
Baccata Flowering Crab Apple, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.50	.....
Betchel's Flowering Crab Apple, 3 ft.....	1.00	.....
American Elm, 8 to 10 ft.....	2.50	20.00
Judas Tree (Red Bud), 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	9.00
American Linden, 6 to 8 ft.....	2.50	22.50
Maidenhair Tree (Ginkgo), 6 to 8 ft.....	2.00	.....
Ash-leaved Maple, 8 to 10 ft.....	2.50	22.50
Japanese Blood Leaf Maple, 1½ to 2 ft.....	4.00	35.00
Norway Maple, 8 to 10 ft.....	4.00	35.00
Norway Maple, 10 to 12 ft.....	5.00	45.00
Schwedleri Maple, 5 to 6 ft.....	3.00	.....
Silver Maple, 8 to 10 ft.....	1.50	14.00
Sugar Maple, 8 to 10 ft.....	3.00	25.00
Teas Weeping Mulberry, 5 ft. stems, 2 yr. heads.....	3.00	.....
Scarlet Oak, 6 to 8 ft.....	3.00	.....
Pin Oak, 6 to 8 ft.....	3.00	.....
Peach, Double Flowering, red and white, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00
Peach, Double Flowering, red and white, 3 to 4 ft.....	.80	6.00
Peach, Double Flowering, red and white, 4 to 5 ft.....	1.00	8.00
Oriental Plane, 8 to 10 ft.....	2.25	20.00
Prunus Triloba, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00
Prunus Triloba, 3 to 4 ft.....	.60	5.00
Prunus Pissardi, 3 to 4 ft.....	.75	7.00
Lombardy Poplar, 5 to 6 ft.....	.50	4.00
Lombardy Poplar, 7 to 8 ft.....	.75	6.00
Lombardy Poplar, 8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	8.00
Lombardy Poplar, 10 to 12 ft.....	1.25	10.00
Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn, 5 to 6 ft.....	2.50	.....
Ring Leaf Weeping Willow, 8 to 10 ft.....	1.00	9.00
Wisconsin Weeping Willow, 6 to 8 ft.....	1.00	9.00
ThurLOW's Weeping Willow, 6 to 8 ft.....	1.25	10.00

1 to 4 trees of one variety sold at the each rate; 5 to 30 of one variety at the ten rate.

Flowering Shrubs

We are growing a selected list of the best flowering shrubs, no lawn is complete without them. In our list one may select a few varieties which will give flowers from early spring until late fall. Before planting cut back about half the tops which will insure plants living, and give them a fine compact, symmetrical top for the future.

FLOWERING ALMOND. (*Amygdalus*). Very popular. Red and white flowering.

ALTHEA. (Rose of Sharon). One of the best shrubs planted. Begins blooming early summer and continues through the autumn months. Plant grows upright, very hardy. We have the double and single flowering of red, white, and blue.

BLEEDING HEART. (*Dicentra Spectabilis*). One of the most delightful of all the early spring flowering plants, bearing numerous rosy red, heart-shaped flowers in drooping racemes.

SCOTCH BROOM. A very valuable plant for setting under the windows of sun parlors and breakfast rooms. The broom-like foliage is very green in color the year round. Does not have foliage which drops during the winter. The sprays or branches are rather fern-like and have the appearance of black green coarse grass, a little larger than a knitting needle. During June these sprays are entirely covered with small yellow flowers which cause the whole plant to spread and droop, which in time of flowers resembles a bank of gold.

BUTTERFLY BUSH. (*Buddleia*). Summer Lilac. A beautiful shrub from Japan, bearing sweet scented flowers of a rosy lilac color. Flowers borne by the hundreds on flower beds which are 8½ inches long. Blooms in great profusion from early summer until cold weather. (Note—Before shipping it is necessary for us to cut back the tops to avoid damaging plant when packing.)

CRAPEMYRTLE. A strong growing shrub, adapting itself to almost any soil and condition except in the northern sections where the temperature often drops below zero. Such temperatures often freeze them off even with the ground, therefore, we do not recommend planting Crapemyrtle in the extreme northern sections of the country. Does very well in latitudes south of Philadelphia. The leaves are bright green, retaining their fresh color all summer; the flowers are produced in very large panicles at the ends of the branches during the months of August and September. Flowers are also very much crimped and ruffled. A very beautiful shrub and should have a place in every garden. We have excellent plants in colors purple, pink, and white. See price list of shrubs for prices. Spring planting only.

CYDONIA JAPONICA. (Japan Quince). Medium growing shrub, foliage dark green. During May the plant is in a blaze of color with flowers.

DEUTZIA CRENATA. Double white. Flowers in June.

DEUTZIA GRACILIS. Dwarf, only 2-3 feet when grown, fine for planting in groups on the lawn and for border. Pure white flowers in June.



Deutzia Crenata

- DEUTZIA LEMOINE.** Somewhat dwarf habit of growing. In June the plants are literally covered with snow-white flowers.
- DEUTZIA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER.** Flowers in June. Double white, slightly tinged with rose.
- DOGWOOD.** Flowers white. Branches very red, makes a striking and very noticeable appearance during winter months.
- RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD.** (Florida Rubra). A variety of the well-known flowering dogwood, with rosy-pink flowers. Blooms during May and early June.
- GOLDEN BELL.** (Forsythia Fortuneii). Bell shaped, deep yellow flowers in April before leaves appear, very attractive owing to time of flowering.
- HONEYSUCKLE.** Pink Tartarian. Grows bush form. Intensively sweet-scented and good bloomer.
- HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA.** (Hills of Snow). Begins to flower in June and continues until September. Blooms large, snow white.
- HYDRANGEA.** (Mme. Emile Mouillere). One of the very best; with immense trusses of florets frequently over two inches in diameter. Pure white, with rosy carmine eye.
- HYDRANGEA OTAKSA.** Fine for planting near the dwelling. Flowers generally blue, with a few exceptions, when they are a delicate pink. Blooms in great profusion all the summer. A Japanese variety.
- HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.** Well known and justly popular. Flowers are borne on huge panicles from 8 to 12 inches long, pure white first, afterward changing to pink. Begins to bloom early in August and continues blooming until freezing weather sets in. Perfectly hardy.
- TREE SHAPED HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.** Trained in nursery to tree form. Very popular.
- HYDRANGEA.** (Thomas Hogg). Flowers white. Immense trusses of flowers, at first slightly tinged with green, becoming of the purest white, and remaining so a long time.
- KERRIA JAPONICA.** (Japan Corchorus). A slender green-branched shrub, with globular, yellow flowers, from July to October.
- CHAS. X. LILAC.** Well known favorite; purplish red flowers.
- HUGO KOSTER LILAC.** Bush a very healthy grower. Flowers are purple, a new variety and, in our estimation, decidedly the best one of all the purple flowering lilacs.
- MARIE LEGRAYE LILAC.** One of the very best of the named white varieties, far superior to the common white.
- WHITE LILAC.** Delicate white flowers, shaded with purple. Blooms in May.
- PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS.** (Sweet Mock Orange). Same as Philadelphus Grandiflorus, the only difference being the flowers of this variety are more fragrant.
- PHILADELPHUS GRANDIFLORUS.** (Mock Orange). Flowers white, deliciously perfumed. Derives its name owing to flowers resembling Orange Blossoms; a delightful substitute for that noble flower.
- SNOWBALL.** (Viburnum Molle). Favorite shrub with globular clusters of white flowers. Blooms in May.
- JAPAN SNOWBALL.** A new variety from China. It surpasses the old varieties in several respects; pure white flowers.
- SNOWBERRY.** (Symphoricarpos). A well known shrub with pink flowers and large white berries that remain on the plant through part of the winter.
- SNOWBERRY.** (Red). Plant same as the white snowberry, the only difference in the two varieties is that Snowberry Red has red berries instead of white.



Hydrangea P. G.



Philadelphus Coronarius

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. Dwarf habit of growing very dense; fine for base planting, and single or double bunches on the lawn. Blooms in great profusion the entire summer and fall. Rose pink flowers.

SPIREA BILLARDI. Flowers borne on dense panicles, and of a delicate pink color. Plant is hardy, growth spirelike, narrow, attaining a height of about 6 feet when fully grown. Flowers during July, August and September.

SPIREA BILLARDI ALBA. Same as *Spirea Billardi* except flowers are white instead of pink.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA. (Nine-bark). White flowers borne in flat clusters, old flower heads turn red and make a striking variety of colors. It is very popular.

SPIREA THUNBERGI. Looks like a mass of snow early in April before leaves appear, owing to its blooming a great number of pure-white flowers. Very popular owing to time of blooming.

SPIREA VANHOUTTE. Plant is rather tall, with long, slender branches that gracefully droop with their foliage and flowers. Very extensively planted as specimens on the lawn and for hedges. Flowers in May.

SWEET SCENTED SHRUB. (*Calycanthus*). Known by many as the Strawberry Shrub. Foliage is rich and flowers are of a rare chocolate color, having a delightful odor. One of the most desirable shrubs. Blooms in May or early June.

TAMARIX AFRICANA. Thread-like blue green foliage resembling asparagus sprays. Grows to a height of about eight feet. Will thrive in nearly all soils. Blossoms in April and May, flowering profusely in delicate feathery sprays of light pink and white blossoms. Good for cutting.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers are deep garnet red and are produced in abundance throughout the entire summer and autumn.

WEIGELA ROSEA. Bright rose colored, flowers in June. Plant very hardy, branches droop with their load of the most beautiful flowers.

PUSSY WILLOW. (*Salix Capria*). A very hardy shrub of gray green foliage, producing oval shaped balls of a fir-like appearance of grayish color, early in spring.

YUCCA FILIMENTOSA. (Adams Needle). A flowering grass that might be classed as an evergreen, as it is always green. Flowers white in July. Grows upright to a height of about 2 to 3 feet.



Spirea Billardi

Flowering Shrubs

Less than 10 sold at the each rate; 10 to 30 at the 10 rate; 30 or more at the 100 rate.

	Each	10	100
Almond, Double Flowering, red and white, 2 to 3 ft....	\$.80	\$7.50	.....
Althea, Rose of Sharon, Double Flowering, red, white, blue, and variegated, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
Bleeding Heart.....	.80	7.00	.....
Broom, Scotch, 3 to 4 ft.....	1.00	9.00	.....
Butterfly Bush, 2 yr. plants.....	.50	4.00	30.00
Crapemyrtle (Purple, Pink), 2 to 3 ft. (Spring only)...	.80	7.00	.....
Crapemyrtle (White), 2 to 3 ft. (Spring only).....	1.00	8.00	.....
Cydonia Japonica, 2 to 3 ft.....	.75	7.00	.....
Deutzia Crenata, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Deutzia Gracilis (dwarf), No. 1 plants.....	.60	5.00	.....
Deutzia Lemoine, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Deutzia Pride of Rochester, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Dogwood, Red Flowering, 2 ft.....	3.00	.....	.....
Dogwood, White Flowering, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Golden Bell (Forsythia), 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Honeysuckle, Pink Tartarian, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora (Hills of Snow) 2 to 3 ft.....	.75	7.00	60.00
Hydrangea Mme. Mouillere (White and Blue) 2 yr. No. 1.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Hydrangea Otaksa (Pink and Blue), 2 yr. No. 1.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora (White), 2 to 3 ft...	.75	7.00	60.00
Hydrangea P. G., Tree Form, 4 to 5 ft.....	2.00	17.50	.....
Hydrangea, Thomas Hogg (White), No. 1 plants.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Kerria Japonica, No. 1 plants.....	.60	5.00	.....
Lilac, Chas. X. (Purple), No. 1 bushy plants.....	.80	7.00	.....
Lilac, Hugo Koster, No. 1 plants.....	1.00	9.00	.....
Lilac, Marie LeGraye (White), No. 1 plants.....	1.00	9.00	.....
Lilac, White, No. 1 bushy plants.....	.80	7.00	.....
Philadelphus Coronarius (Sweet Mock Orange), 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....

	Each	10	100
Philadelphus Grandiflorus (Mock Orange), 2 to 3 ft....	\$.50	\$4.00	.....
Snowball (Virbunum Molle), 2 to 3 ft.....	.80	6.00	.....
Snowball, Japan, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Snowberry (White Berries), 2 to 3 ft.....	.80	7.00	.....
Snowberry (Red Berries), 2 to 3 ft.....	.80	7.00	.....
Spirea Anthony Waterer, strong bushy plants.....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Billardi, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Billardi Alba, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Opulifolia, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Spirea Thunbergi, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	.....
Sweet Scented Shrub (Calycanthus), 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Tamarix Africana, 2 to 3 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Weigela Eva Rathke, 2 to 3 ft.....	1.00	8.00	.....
Weigela Rosea, 2 to 3 ft.....	.60	5.00	.....
Willow, Pussy, 3 to 4 ft.....	.50	4.00	.....
Yucca Filimentosa (Adam's Needle), No. 1 plants.....	.50	4.00	.....

Hardy Climbing Shrubs

CLEMATIS PANICULATA. A splendid climber. Flowers snow-white, produced in great numbers during summer and autumn. Extensively planted. Very best climbing vines for any position a vine is desired.

CLEMATIS. Red flowering. Same as other Clematis except it flowers red.

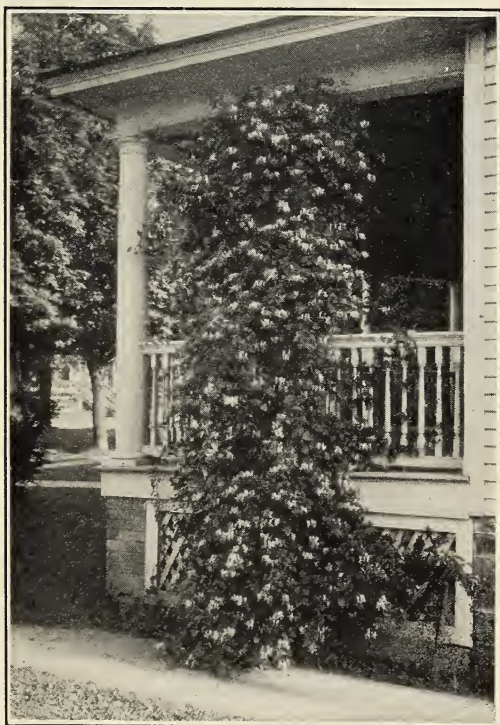
CLEMATIS. Purple flowering. This is a good vine to plant. Blooms an abundance of purple flowers.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. (Aristolochia Siphon). Flowers are purple, of quaint pipe shape. Large heart-shaped leaves.

EUONYMUS RADICANS. A slow growing vine, that adheres to the masonry and remains deep green all winter, hence a very good vine to plant because of its clinging qualities and because it remains green during winter months.

HONEYSUCKLE, HALLS JAPAN. Flowers from May until November, almost an evergreen, useful for covering trellises and unsightly objects.

BOSTON IVY. (Ampelopsis Veitchii). Considered one of the best clinging vines yet introduced. Grows very dense, covering completely even brick or stone walls, foliage green and very healthy.



Hall's Honeysuckle



Clematis Paniculata

ENGLISH IVY. Foliage is rich waxy green with prominent lighter veins and is very attractive when trained against harmonious paper or woodwork. Foliage very green during entire winter.

MATRIMONY VINE. Blooms purple flowers in great profusion from middle summer until freezing weather. Very popular.

WISTERIA PURPLE. One of the best ornamental vines, blooms purple in great profusion during spring. Fine for trailing porches, trellises, etc.

WISTERIA WHITE. Same as Wisteria Purple, except flowers are white.

PRICES OF CLIMBING SHRUBS

	Each	10
Clematis Paniculata, 2 yr. vines.....	\$.60	\$5.00
Clematis Red, 2 yr. vines.....	.80	7.50
Clematis Purple, 2 yr. vines.....	.80	7.50
Dutchman's Pipe, 2 yr. vines.....	.75	7.00
Euonymus Radicans, strong vines.....	.80	7.00
Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan, 2 yr.....	.50	4.00
Boston Ivy, 2 yr. vines.....	.80	7.50
English Ivy, 2 yr. vines.....	.80	7.50
Matrimony Vine, 2 yr.....	.50	4.00
Wisteria, White, strong vines.....	.60	5.00
Wisteria, Purple, strong vines.....	.60	5.00

Dahlias

For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the different types of dahlias we will give a brief description, of each class.

DECORATIVE. Large, double, full to the center, flat, rather than ball shaped, with broad, flat, rather loosely arranged petals.

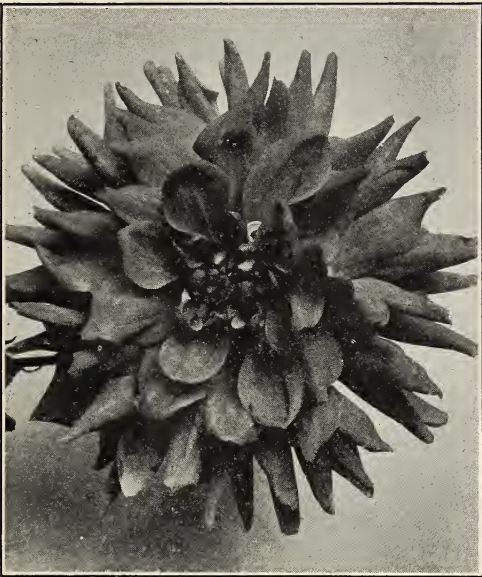
SHOW. Double; globular or ball shaped; petals more or less quilled; the old-fashioned type of dahlia.

POMPON. Miniature show dahlias; should be under two inches in diameter.

CACTUS. Double; petals are long, narrow, incurved or twisted; have a sort of spidery appearance.

HYBRID CACTUS. A cross between the true cactus and the decorative; large blossoms; petals broader and larger than the true cactus.

PEONY FLOWERED. Semi-double flowers with open centers; petals more or less flat. Sometimes called "Art" dahlias.



Hybrid Cactus Dahlia

	Root
Alaska (Decorative). White; long stems; good for cutting.....	\$.50
American Beauty (Dec.) Wine crimson; large blooms.....	.50
Bashful Giant (Decorative). Golden apricot. A wonder.....	2.00
Belle of Springfield (Pom.) Brick red. Smallest known.....	.30
Bertha Bailey (Peony). Scarlet.....	.50
Break o' Day (Dec.) Sulphur yellow. One of the best.....	.50
Brunhilde (Cac.) Violet purple.....	.20
Copper (Dec.) Copper, tinted with bronze and apricot.....	.50
Countess of Lonsdale (Cac.) Salmon pink. Long stems.....	.40
Cuban Giant (Dec.) Deep crimson shaded maroon. Large.....	.40
Darlene (Dec.) Shell pink. Early, bush dwarf.....	.50
Delice (Dec.) Rose pink. Very pretty.....	.50
Dr. Peary (Peony). Mahogany red.....	.50
Elizabeth Slocombe (Dec.) Purplish garnet. Very large, pretty.....	1.25
Emily (Show). White and light violet.....	.40
Evangeline (Cac.) White.....	.40
Eventide (Dec.) White and rose.....	.50
Ferna (Dec.) Very pretty pink.....	.60
Flamingo (Dec.) Large, deep red.....	.80
Frank Basset (Dec.) Purple.....	.20
George E. Bemister (Cac.) Greenish gold. A beauty.....	1.00
Glory of New Haven (Dec.) Pinkish mauve. Exceptionally pretty.....	1.00
Golden Eagle (Show). Yellow. Perfect in shape.....	.20
Henry Patrick (Dec.) White.....	.40
Jack Rose (Dec.) The best crimson dahlia.....	.20
J. H. Jackson (Cac.) Blackish maroon.....	.30
J. P. Jewell (Show) Garnet.....	.20
Judge Marean (Dec.) Blending of yellow, gold, orange and pink; edged red. Free blooming; straight stem.....	3.00
King of the Autumn (Dec.) Burnt amber and old rose.....	.80
Lady Helen (Hyb. Cac.) Pink. A real beauty.....	1.00
Latonia (Peony) Yellow and orange-buff.....	.80
Lavinia (Cac.) Brick red.....	.80
Lillie P. Hathway (Dec.) Golden orange.....	.80
Lyndhurst (Dec.) Scarlet or vermillion.....	.30
Madame Henri Cayeux (Cac.) Pink tipped with white.....	.50
Messenger (Show). White.....	.40
The Millionaire (Dec.) Lavender shading to white at center.....	1.00
Mina Burple (Dec.) Known by many as the world's best red.....	.50
Minnie McCullough (Dec.) Gold and red.....	.30
Mrs. Furbush (Dec.) Dark red.....	.20



Decorative Dahlia

	Root
Mrs. Hugo Kind (Dec.) Velvety carmine.....	\$. 20
Mrs. J. Gardner Cassatt (Dec.) Cerise pink.....	. 20
Nina (Dec.) White, with a lilac blush.....	. 30
Oregon Beauty (Dec.) Bright vermillion cardinal.....	. 30
Patrick O'Mara (Dec.) Immense blooms of orange-buff color.....	1. 00
Prince Charming (Pom.) Cream, tipped purple.....	. 40
Princess Juliana (Dec.) Pure white blooms on strong stems.....	. 30
Purple Gem (Show). Royal purple.....	. 30
Queen Mary (Dec.) Silver pink, large.....	. 30
Queen Victoria (Show). Canary yellow.....	. 20
Queen Wilhelmina (Peony), Large white blooms.....	. 30
Red Dandy (Show). Red.....	. 20
Red Hussar (Show). Red.....	. 20
Rosalia Styles (Peony). The prettiest pink of its class.....	1. 00
Rube Girl (Cac.) Bronze.....	. 50
Shooting Star (Cac.) Yellow star-like blooms.....	. 30
Snowball (Show). Small white blooms.....	. 30
Sylvia (Dec.) White shading to pink at the edges.....	. 30
Terra Cotta (Dec.) Large bronze flowers of great beauty.....	. 60
The Grizzly (Dec.) Rich crimson, shaded maroon. Large.....	1. 00
Victor Von Sheffield (Dec.) Golden pink; heavy bloomer.....	. 30
Vivian (Show). White, edged rose violet.....	. 30
Vivid (Pomp.) Red pompon. Similar to Belle of Springfield.....	. 30
White Swan (Show). Beautiful pure white.....	. 20
Wm. Agnew (Dec.) Red.....	. 20
Yellow Duke (Dec.) Clear canary yellow blooms on long stems.....	. 20

Peonies

Strong plants 3 to 5 eye divisions 50c each—\$4.00 for 10 of one variety.

DUCHESS DE NEMOURS. Pure white blooms, large and full double.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Early, rosy pink, carmine striped. Very good.

FELIX CROUSSE. Brilliant red. Blooms freely.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. The best of all peonies. Large bloom, white, with here and there a fleck of crimson.

FLORAL TREASURE. Bright pink, very large and double, fragrant, splendid bloomer.

FRAGRANS. Late Anemone shaped flower of a violaceous rose color, indispensable tall late prolific bloomer.

L'ECLETANTE. Bomb shape, mid-season flowers double and full, deep brilliant, velvety-crimson.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Rich crimson maroon, developing a silvery tip when flower matures; very attractive.



Peony Queen Victoria

MESSONIER. Brilliant purple-red, fragrant, very tall, free bloomer. Bomb shape.

QUEEN VICTORIA. Medium early. Large full compact bloom, opens flesh white cream center changing to pure white.

Gladioli

SELECT GLADIOLUS. The gladiolus is one of the most popular and beautiful of the summer flowering bulbs with tall spikes of flowers, some two feet or more in height, of almost every desirable color, blotched and spotted in the most curious manner. They have absolutely no insect enemies and no diseases, and best of all, they will grow and bloom in any soil. We have never known any one to fail with them. Try them and be convinced. 10c each; 70c for 10 of one variety; \$6.00 per 100 of one variety; \$50.00 per 1,000 of one variety.

AMERICA. A beautiful soft shell-pink color, tinged lavender; growth and habit perfect. Too well known to need comment. Fine for cut flowers.

AUGUSTA. One of the old whites; still a good cut flower variety.

CHICAGO WHITE. Pure white, with lavender markings in the throat. Early blooming; fine for florists. Several flowers open at one time.

CRACKERJACK. Dark red, throat spotted with yellow and maroon.

EVERLYN KIRTLAND. Rich rosy-pink, tipped red, with lighter shade in throat; lower petals blotched with crimson.

HALLEY. Enormous, open flowers of a delicate flesh color shading lighter to the center, with a cream yellow and carmine blotch. Very early.

IDA VANN. Bright red shading to carmine pink.

LE MARECHAL FOCH. Salmon pink with salmon scarlet margins; huge flower on a good spike.

MEADOWVALE. Pure white, touched with crimson in throat, lower petals marked with faint pink.

MRS. DR. NORTON. Creamy-white tipped pink, with pale yellow throat. A very handsome flower.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. Large flowers of a light scarlet color or better described as flame color, are about 4½ inches across. Spikes always have 5 to 6 flowers open at one time. For garden effect or cut flowers it is one of the best.

MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. Large size borne on straight spikes, a lovely salmon pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat.

NIAGARA. Delicate creamy yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat.

PANAMA. A new derivation from America, which is more deeply pink and a trifle larger than its parent.

PEACE. Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals, beautiful and exceedingly fine.

PRIMULINUS HYBRIDS MIXED. This species of gladiolus has received much attention during recent years and has created a sensation wherever it was exhibited. The blooms are distinct and superior to the older types in their pleasing form and arrangement. Although the individual flowers are not large, they carry an air of grace altogether different from the more or less stiff effect of other gladioli. Furthermore, these hybrids produce three and sometimes four developed flower-spikes.

SCHWABEN. A vigorous spike, with large compact mass of flowers. Color clear yellow with crimson throat.

WAR. Deep blood red, shaded crimson black. Very tall and conspicuous.



One of our Canna fields. Three rows with white flowers are the variety of Eureka. At left of Eureka is the variety Firebird and at the right is the famous variety King Humbert

Cannas

Good strong 2 to 3 eye divisions 15c each—\$1.00 for 10—\$8.00 per 100 of one variety.

CHAS. HENDERSON. Large red flowering variety.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Salmon pink. The best pink variety. Green foliage.

EUREKA. Full, broad trusses; uniform, free and continuous bloom. Clean, ivory white.

FIREBIRD. Flowers magnificent red. Foliage bronze color. A good grower.

GLADIATOR. Dwarf variety. Color yellow with red spots.

J. B. EISLE. Blooms before any other variety of Cannas. Large red flowers. Green foliage.

KATE GRAY. Healthy grower. Flowers immense size of orange color.

KING HUMBERT. The grandest Canna ever introduced. Large heart-shaped leaves, brown over bronze. Flower velvety orange-scarlet, flecked carmine; rose tinted at margin and base. Bronze foliage.

MADAM CROZY. Dwarf variety. Color red with yellow edge.

PRESIDENT. Magnificent red. Flowers immense size of extra good quality. Green foliage.

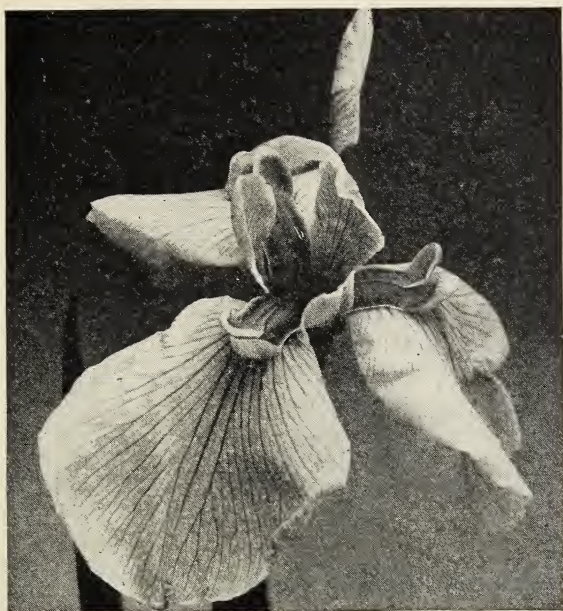
RICHARD WALLACE. Light yellow. A very strong grower. The best yellow flowering Canna. Green foliage.

UNCLE SAM. Bright scarlet. Large bloom. Green leaves. A very tall grower.

VENUS. Large oval petals exquisitely variegated, warm rose pink mottled near center, and edged with creamy white.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS. Foliage rich bronze, flower scarlet red, very showy, three to four feet in height.

WINTZERS COLOSSAL. Striking vivid scarlet. Green foliage.



Iris

15c each, \$1.50 per dozen, \$10.00 per 100

Our stock consists of a mixture of a number of the best varieties grown. In making this mixture we do not let it run largely to any one variety; hence, if you only order a dozen plants you are apt to get from four to ten varieties. Iris in a mixture, when planted on properties near the residence, make a better showing than when in single colors.



Mrs. Aaron Ward



Etoile de France



Frau Karl Druschki



Paul Neyron

Massachusetts, April 14, 1926.

Dear Sirs:

Received the Cherry Tree today, and was very well satisfied with it.
I received one two years ago from the ———, New York State, that was not a bit better at \$3.00 than yours at less than half the price. I will certainly refer your concern to anyone who is thinking of buying anything in your line. Hoping that the tree, and you, do well in the future.

I remain, yours respectfully,
Clarence E. Wordell.

Pennsylvania, April 17, 1926.

Dear Sir:

Received Evergreen and trees from you. Am well pleased. They are sure perfect; everyone who sees them greatly admires them. I gave your address to quite a few people that wish to send for some stock. They were just seven days in reaching me, but must have laid over at the station, but were as fresh as if just dug. You certainly know how to pack. They were grafted to perfection. A No. 1 in every way.

Yours truly,
P. P. Peters.

New York, June 29, 1926.

Gentlemen:

I am sending you at this time a word of thanks for the order I placed with you, which was delivered April 7th.

The order has fulfilled all my expectations—well pleased; trees in fine condition, etc.; in fact, everything to help to success. Of an order of thirty-eight trees of different varieties, there is not one that has died.

You may be assured that any future order shall be gladly given to you and wishing success, I am

Very truly yours,
F. Saunig.

Maryland, August 19, 1926.

My Dear Sirs:

I want to thank you for the excellent Nursery Stock I have received from you from time to time. I think it only fair to tell others as well as you that I have never had occasion to regret ordering plants or stock from your Nurseries. I also can truthfully say in the four years I have been dealing with you, your goods have made good, and we have had a crop and made money, where others have failed who got their stock elsewhere.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,
L. C. Dunn.

Pennsylvania, Oct. 24, 1926.

Dear Sirs:

Received my Hedging and they were the finest I have ever seen, larger than I thought they would be. They have the finest roots I have ever seen on Hedging.

The Peach Trees I received from you beat all I ever saw for good roots, up to size and caliper. I will recommend your Nurseries to my neighbors for A No. 1 stock, and if I want any more you can bet it will be from your Nurseries.

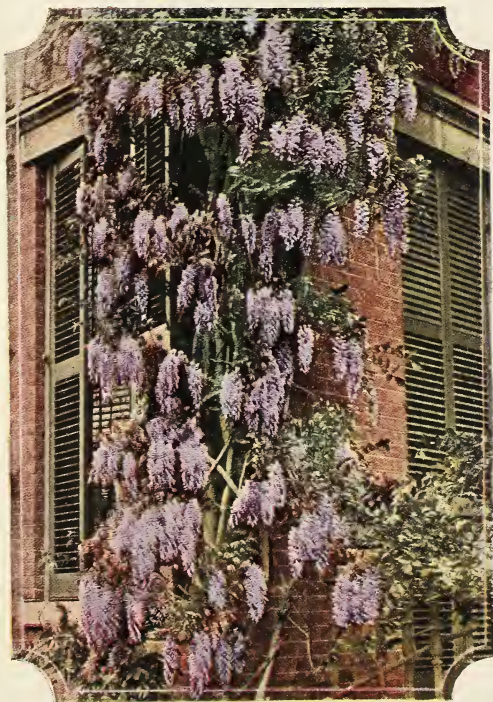
Yours truly,
Thomas P. Golden.

Index

	Page		Page
Apples.....	12	Iris.....	53
Apricots.....	14	Mulberries.....	16
Asparagus Roots.....	22	Nut Trees.....	23
Azaleas.....	37	Ornamental Trees.....	39, 41
Barberry.....	34	Peaches.....	10
Blackberries.....	28	Pears.....	15
Blueberries.....	27	Peonies.....	50
Boxwood.....	37, 39	Plums.....	14
Cannas.....	52	Privet.....	33
Cherries.....	14	Quinces.....	16
Currants.....	29	Raspberries.....	29
Dahlias.....	48	Rhubarb.....	23
Dewberries.....	29	Roses.....	7, 9, 30, 31
Evergreens.....	34, 37	Roses, Climbing.....	32
Gladioli.....	51	Shade Trees.....	39, 41
Gooseberries.....	28	Shrubs, Ornamental.....	43, 46, 47
Grapes.....	24	Strawberries.....	8, 17
Hedge Plants.....	33	Vines and Creepers.....	47



Althea, Double Red



Purple Wisteria

Buntings



Grape Vines

one of

Our Specialties

*Our vines are
known in every
state of the
Union*